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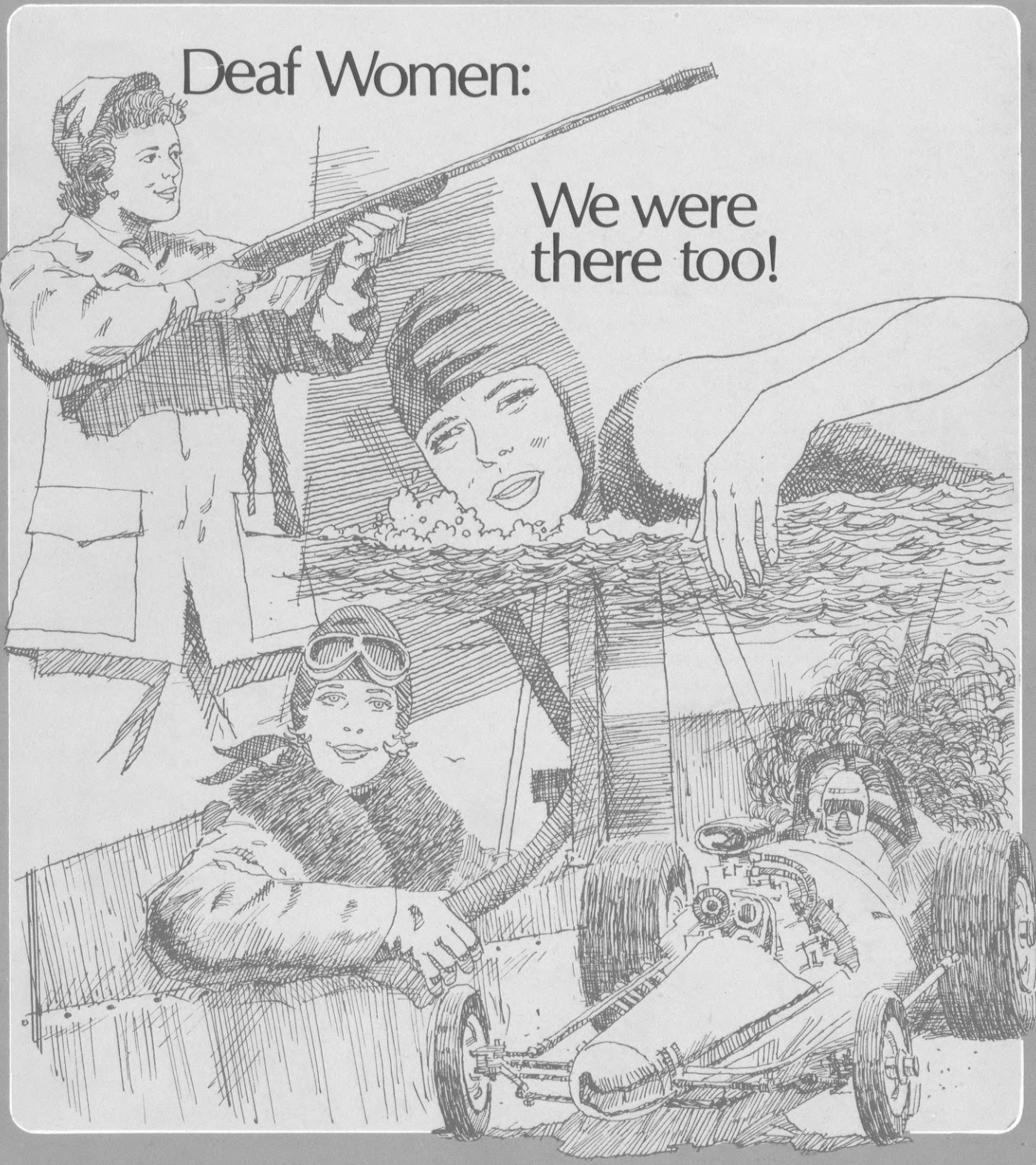
THE DEAF AMERICAN

Vol. 36 No. 3 1984



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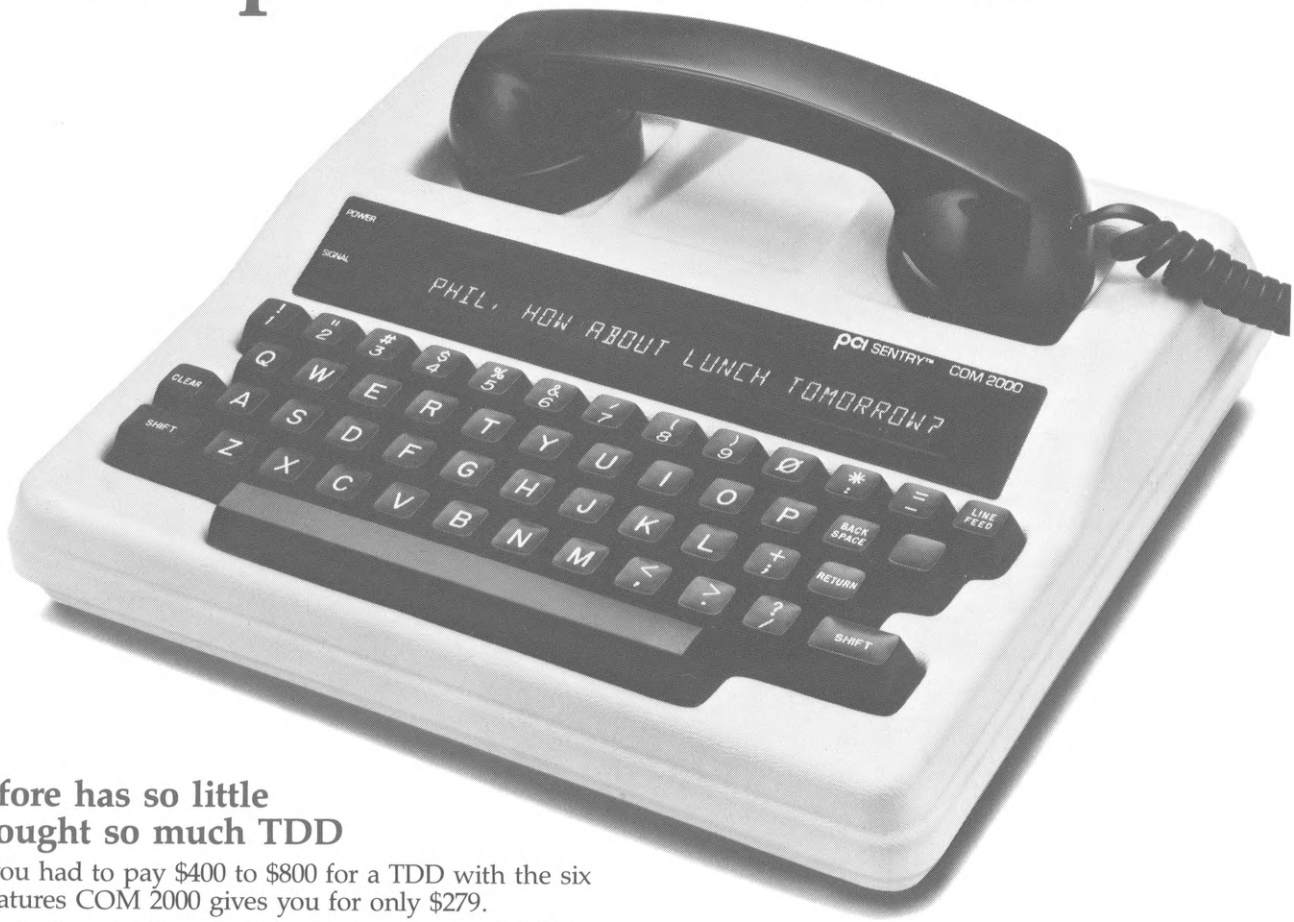

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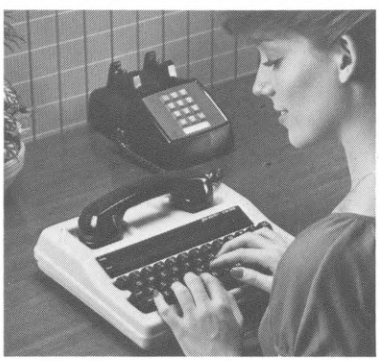

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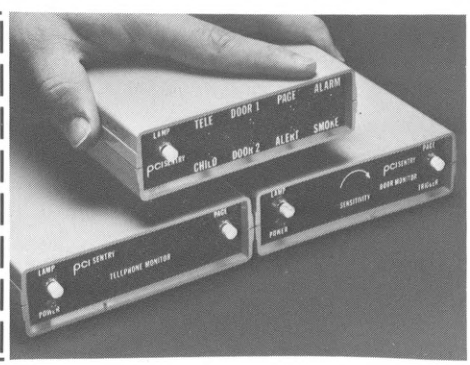

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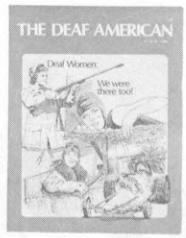

COVER
On Deaf Women

IN THIS ISSUE

Articles

Deaf Women: We Were There Too!
by Roslyn Rosen, Ed.D. 4

Russia: Better Seen Than Heard - Part Two
by Margaret Walworth 10

Trip to Italy for the IXth Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf—Part Two
by T. Alan Hurwitz and Bernard R. Hurwitz 18

Departments

Call to Convention 3
Foreign News 15
The Golden Rose Blooms 17
New Members 25
Book Review 26
In Communication 27
Sports 31
Bylaws 33
Religious Directory 40

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(Publication No. ISSN 0011-720X USPS 150-460)

Official Publication of the
National Association of the Deaf

EDITORIAL OFFICE
814 Thayer Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20910

Printed by Studio Printing Inc.
2387 Lewis Avenue
Rockville, MD 20851

Layout and Design by Guild, Inc.
6525 Belcrest Rd., Suite 903
Hyattsville, MD 20782

Postmaster: Send Form 3579 to
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20910

THE DEAF AMERICAN is published eight times a year through the NAD, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20910. Second class postage paid at Silver Spring, MD, and additional offices. Subscription rates: United States and possessions, the Philippine Islands, Canada, Spain, Mexico, Central and South American countries except Guianas, 1 year $10.00; 2 years $20.00. Other countries, 1 year $10.00. Correspondence relating to editorial matters, articles, and photographs should be addressed to MURIEL STRASSLER, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20910. Subscriptions should be sent to THE DEAF AMERICAN, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20910. Changes of address should reach the NAD Home Office by the first of the month of publication. The advertising in THE DEAF AMERICAN does not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of the magazine nor imply endorsement.

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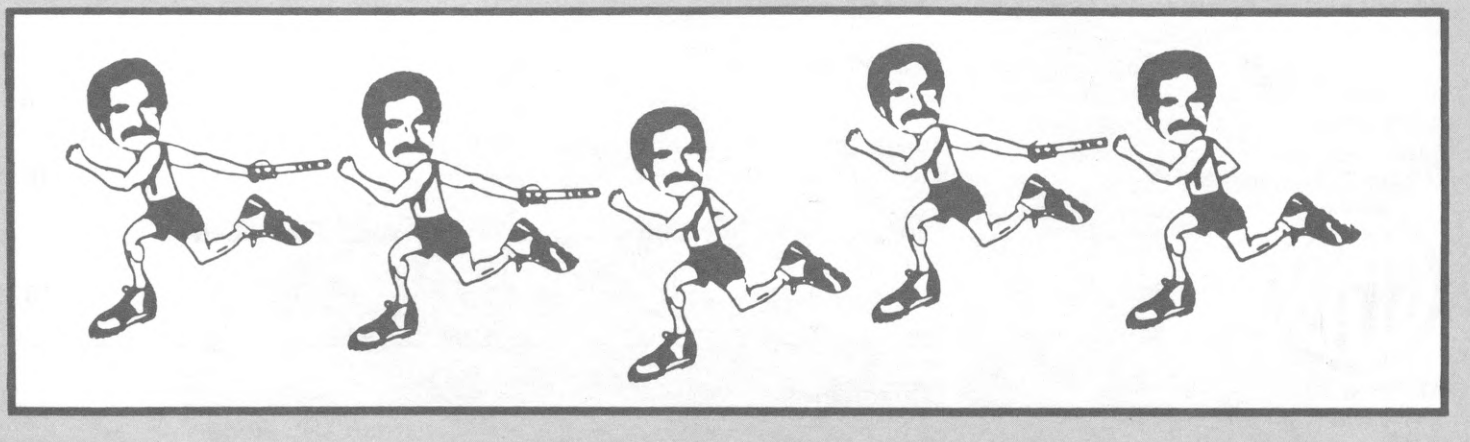

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For questions or concerns on . . .

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Phone: (301) 439-3856 (TDD only)

Information on convention workshops:
Dr. Roslyn Rosen, *Dean*
College for Continuing Education
Gallaudet College
Washington, D.C. 20002
Phone: (202) 651-5599

Information on convention registration and room reservations:
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1044 Lakemont Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21228
Phone: (301) 744-9413 (TDD only)

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— J. H. MacFarlane

Call to Convention...Call to Convention

In accordance with the Bylaws of the National Association of the Deaf: Article VI (National Conventions), Section 3a (Call To Convention), I as President of the NAD hereby issue this official CALL TO CONVENTION to our cooperating member associations (state associations), Representatives, Members, and Friends to attend the 37th Biennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Baltimore, Maryland, July 3 through 8, 1984.

All State Association Representatives and Individual Members in good standing wishing to submit formal changes in the By-Laws should immediately prepare proposals in writing and send them to Dr. Roslyn Rosen, Chairperson of the NAD Law Committee, Gallaudet College, Office of the Dean for Continuing Education, 800 Florida Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20002, before May 1, 1984.

An election will be held to fill the offices of President-Elect, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, and one regional board member from each of the four NAD regions. Candidates for office must have been an Individual Member or Regular Member in good standing for at least two years, and must be thoroughly conversant and fluent with the American Language of Signs of the deaf.

Information pertaining to programs, costs, etc. may be obtained from William E. Stevens, Convention Committee Chairperson, 10317 Royal Road, Silver Spring, Maryland 20903.

Make your plans to be with us in Baltimore, July 3-8, 1984.

T. Alan Hurwitz

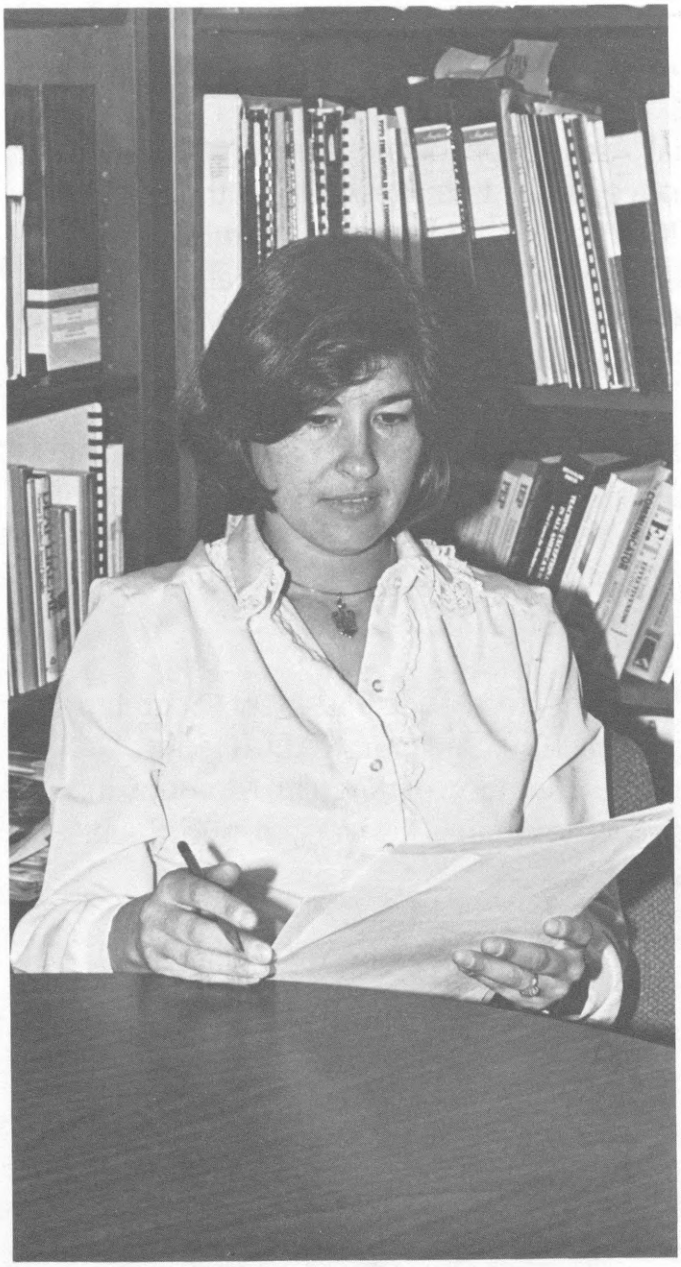
T. Alan Hurwitz, President

(Ed. note: The poem above, "The Call of the NAD" was written by J. H. Maclane. It was read at the 13th NAD Convention in 1920.)

DEAF WOMEN:

WE WERE THERE TOO!

by Roslyn Rosen, Ed. D



Dr. Roz Rosen

Looking over the history of deaf people, one may wonder, "Where were the deaf women?" Well, I can assure you *we were there, too!* In this paper I'm going to share with you the many contributions of deaf women towards making today's world a better one for all people. In the interest of space, I will focus on only those deaf women who were truly "firsts"; that is, they were the first deaf person, male or female, to do something.

First of all, let me tell you that most of the facts here were stolen from Jack Gannon's magnificent book, *The Deaf Heritage* (1981), published by the National Association of the Deaf. Jack will be the first to tell you that the production of that book was pure hard work. A lot of sweat, blood and tears went into it. Jack will also tell you that without the help of his teammate and wife, Rosalyn, he could never have done it. So you see, whether we deaf women were working up front or behind scenes, we sure were there, too! We were, and are, blazing trails in every aspect of life: Education, Sports, Arts, Communication, Advocacy and Organizational Development.

Education

A little girl, Alice Cogswell, started in motion the wheels of American education of the deaf when her path crossed that of Thomas H. Gallaudet. The influence of deaf women continued to mold the thinking of T. H. Gallaudet, in the person of his deaf wife, Sophia Fowler. T. H. Gallaudet founded the first school for the deaf in Hartford, Conn. and his son, Edward Miner Gallaudet, established Gallaudet College.

Did you know that 24 schools for the deaf in the United States were founded by deaf persons? However, in only one instance are both husband and wife credited for the founding of a school. They were Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Long, who established the Oklahoma School for the Deaf in 1898. Since the probability that most of the deaf founders were married is high, it makes one stop and wonder how many unsung heroines there were who worked with their husbands in starting programs. These women probably hid behind their husbands' trousers in conformance with social dictates that a wife's place was in the home.

Other Alice Cogswells have resulted in schools for the deaf, such as Jeanne Lippitt, who was the deaf daughter of the Governor of Rhode Island. Of course, there were probably some male "Alice Cogswells", too. Also, Mabel Bell, the wife of Alexander Graham Bell, and Jeanne Lippitt were accomplished speakers and lipreaders, and may have indirectly fostered an oralism movement in this country.

Deaf people have also pioneered in religious education. Bridget Highes became Sister Patricia in 1880, one of the first deaf nuns. She convinced Archbishop Ryan to establish a Catholic School for deaf children in Pennsylvania, later named the Archbishop Ryan Memorial Institute for the Deaf.

For the first time in 1887, three deaf black people were hired to teach children, at the Texas School for the Deaf. One of them was Mrs. Amanda Johnson, a product of the North Carolina School for the Deaf.

The perennial struggle to teach deaf children English was very much a concern of deaf educators in those days. When talking about language structure systems, the names Fitzgerald and Wing come to mind. Both educators were deaf; George Wing's Symbols were used in some schools such as the Minnesota and Illinois School for the Deaf, but Edith Fitzgerald's Key, also known as "Straight Language for the Deaf", was used in as many as 75 percent of American schools at one time. She was the principal of the Virginia School for the Deaf when the first edition was published in 1926.

The first deaf woman to earn a Ph.D. may be Nansie Sharpless, from Wayne State University in 1970. Her major was biochemistry. A number of women have since received doctoral degrees, but of primary interest is Judith Pachizarz, who got her Ph.D. in biochemistry in 1971 from St. Louis University. However, she decided the Ph.D. was not good enough, and obtained her M.D. in Kentucky. Dr. Pachizarz may be the first and only deaf person to hold both a Ph.D. and M.D.

Rehabilitation/Services for Deaf Adults

Petra F. Howard was probably the first deaf person to pioneer in labor and vocational rehabilitation. In 1915, whe served as the chief of the newly established Minnesota Labor Bureau of the Deaf, first of its kind in the U.S.—a forerunner of Vocational Rehabilitation Bureaus. In 1930, the Labor Bureau was assimilated by the State Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. Dr. Howard worked as a counselor until 1956 and then as a specialist for the deaf until 1959. She was granted an honorary doctoral degree by Gallaudet College in 1960 as well as several citations, one of which was from President Eisenhower. A residential therapeutical center for the deaf in St. Paul bears her name.

Edna P. Adler worked in a federal project in Lansing, Michigan for severely disabled deaf adults. At that time little was being done for this special population, and she became a pioneer in the special field of program development for severely handicapped deaf adults. Today, Dr. Adler is known

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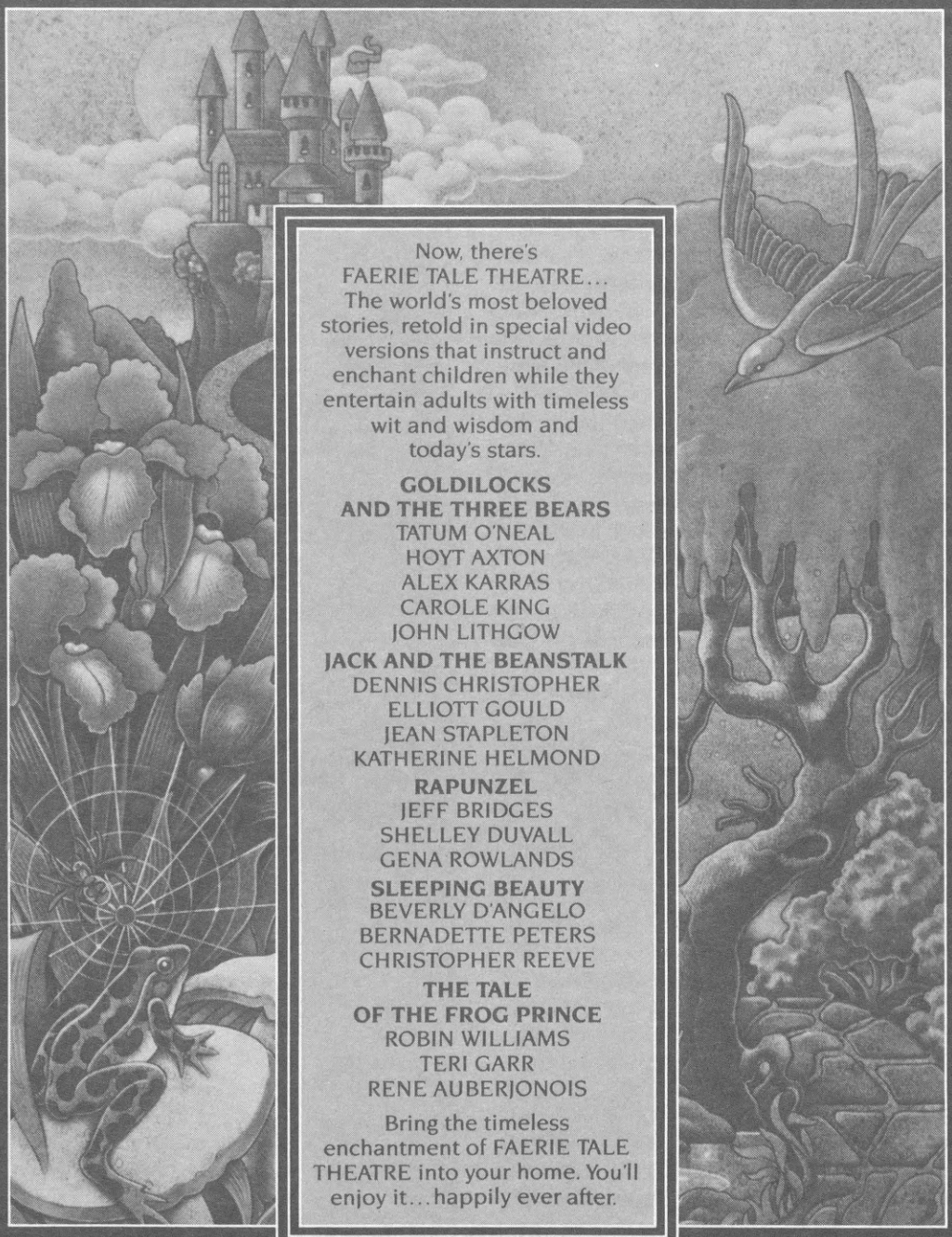

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as the first and only deaf woman in a significant federal position of nationwide influence. She serves as the assistant chief of the Deafness and Communicative Disorders Branch of the Rehabilitation Services Administration in Washington, DC, where she has worked for the past 16 years. In the course of her work, she has facilitated the development and expansion of mental health services, interpreting, manual communication, training and research across the nation.

Sports

Even in sports, deaf women have had their share of "firsts." The first deaf pilot in the U.S. and probably in the world was a woman, Nellie Zabel Willhite, in 1928. Charles Lindberg had flown the *Spirit of St. Louis* across the Atlantic Ocean just the year before. Female pilots were a rarity in these days. Ms. Willhite became a folk heroine in her home state, South Dakota, and her plane is on permanent display in the Taylor Museum at Hill City, SD.

A woman, Gertrude Ederle, became the first hearing impaired person honored, in 1953, with a place in the Helms Foundation Hall of Fame, which was established in 1936 to honor those who promoted amateur athletics. Ms. Ederle, the first woman to swim across the English Channel in 1926, became deaf from this ordeal. Two deaf men were finally admitted to the Helms Halls of Fame 20 years later, in 1973.

When the American Athletic Association for the Deaf initiated its annual Athlete of the Year award in 1955, the first recipient was, Helen Thomas, from California, for her achievement as the Women's North American Skeet Shooting Champion.

Another star in the sports arena is Kitty O'Neil, who is known as the "deaf daredevil," in Hollywood circles. In her stunt work, she has jumped off a 10–story building, crashed cars, been set afire, plunged over a 100-foot waterfall, and leaped off a 105-foot cliff, the highest jump ever filmed of a woman. She has broken speed records in her rocket-powered cars and earned the title "Fastest Woman on Earth."

The World Games for the Deaf provide opportunities for athletes to prove their physical prowess. Two American super water athletes emerged from the 1976 WFD games, with 10 medals each and victory for the U.S. team: Laurie Barber from Pennsylvania and Jeff Float from California. What also makes Ms. Barber remarkable was that she was 14 years old at the time.

Journalism

Many deaf women have pioneered and contributed to the field of journalism, creative poetry and publishing. To highlight a few here is a difficult task and is not intended to diminish the achievement of many other deaf women.

Laura Searling, starting in the 1920's, was an accomplished newspaper reporter and poet. She wrote under the pseudonym Howard Glyndon. Her "Belle Missouri" became the battle song of the Missouri Union Army. Her name is one of very few deaf persons included in the *Dictionary of American Biography*. Her work was published in the *St. Louis Republican*, the *New York Times, New York Sun, Galaxy, Harper's* and other newspapers and journals.

Annually, several awards are presented to deaf yough for leadership and excellence. One is the Helen Muse Award for Fiction. Ms. Muse, author of *Green Pavilions* (1961), is a deaf faculty member of the Georgia School for the Deaf.

Communications

Bill Stokoe has earned the well-deserved honor of being the one to establish the American Sign Language as a valid language in and of its own right. However, did you know that he had two deaf colleagues, Dot Casterline and Carl Croneberg, working with him in his early days, and both of them also coauthored with Dr. Stokoe the first book on ASL, *Dictionary of American Sign Language on Linguistic Principles,* in 1965? Carol Padden has been intensely involved in research of ASL, has coauthored "A Basic Course in American Sign Language" (1980), and is now working on her dissertation for a Ph.D. in Linguistics. When she completes it she will be the first deaf person with a doctorate in this quickly mushrooming field of study of so much significance to us all.

In the area of signed communication there has also been a phenomenal growth in manually coded sign systems, which started in the early 1970's with a small group of educators and parents who believed that deaf children learn by seeing, rather than by stimulated versions of "hearing." Thus, they worked on ways to manually code English, that is, they devised signs that would make English completely visual and represented on the hands. Of the three manually coded English systems that developed, only "Signing Exact English" (SEE II), has had nationwide impact in education of deaf children. The driving force behind SEE II was Dr. Gerilee Gustason, who has been deaf since childhood and who has taught deaf students in schools and colleges.

There are many characters involved in the continuing controversy relative to use of Signs, however, one person stands out as a pioneer in bilingual theory as applies to deafness. This is Barbara Kannapell, who has published articles and is currently working on a doctoral dissertation in Sociolinguistics on the subject of bilingualism and deafness. Both Ms. Padden and Ms. Kannapell have stressed the importance of the deaf culture and the deaf community in relations to research, education, or services relative to deafness.

Of great importance in spreading on an international basis the merits of sign language is a woman, Frances (Peggy) Parsons, who has earned the nickname of the "Total Communication Ambassador of the World." She has almost singlehandedly developed significant contacts and growing acceptance of deafness and sign language in many nations where she has, on a voluntary basis, visited, worked and shared with natives. She has also opened doors for young deaf people in the Peace Corps, when she served as the first deaf participant in 1974 in the Philippines. Ms. Parsons, as a role model, opened the eyes and hearts of parents and teachers in other nations to the fact their deaf children, too, could develop skills, self-esteem and independence.

Television

A major break-through for deaf television viewers came in 1972, when Jane Wilk and Peter Wechsberg pioneered a daily live news program called NEWSIGN 4 in San Francisco. Although the first signed TV news occured in 1959 with John Tubergen, the 1959 program was a weekly, interpreted news program lasting 39 weeks. The success of the Wilk-Wechsberg NEWSIGN 4 resulted in a ripple of signed and interpreted news programs across the nation. Those were in the days before captioned television began, and probably helped to strengthen justification for more special programming and captions for deaf viewers.

Performing Arts

You undoubtedly know of the National Theatre of the Deaf, started in 1965. The NTD has been instrumental in educating the public about deafness and the beauty of sign language. The NTD has served as a much-needed approach for fostering positive social attitudes toward deaf people. Subsequently, NTD performers have become well-known personalities in their own right, and have appeared on national television and theatre: Audree Norton (e.g. *Mannix, Streets of San Francisco*), Linda Bove (e.g. *Sesame Street*) and Phyllic Frelich, who won the 1980 Tony Award for her leading role in *Children of a Lesser God*, a Broadway play based on her relationship with her husband. This is the first time any deaf performer has won the Tony Award. Special shows for the deaf have also appeared on TV, such as the *Rainbow's End*, featuring Freda Norman as the Supersign Woman.

The Gallaudet College Dancers, who have amazed and entertained audiences with their skills for more than 20 years, also bear mention here. Albeit the fact that the director was a male, Dr. Wisher, the program would be nowhere without the dancers themselves, who are, for the most part, if not all, deaf females.

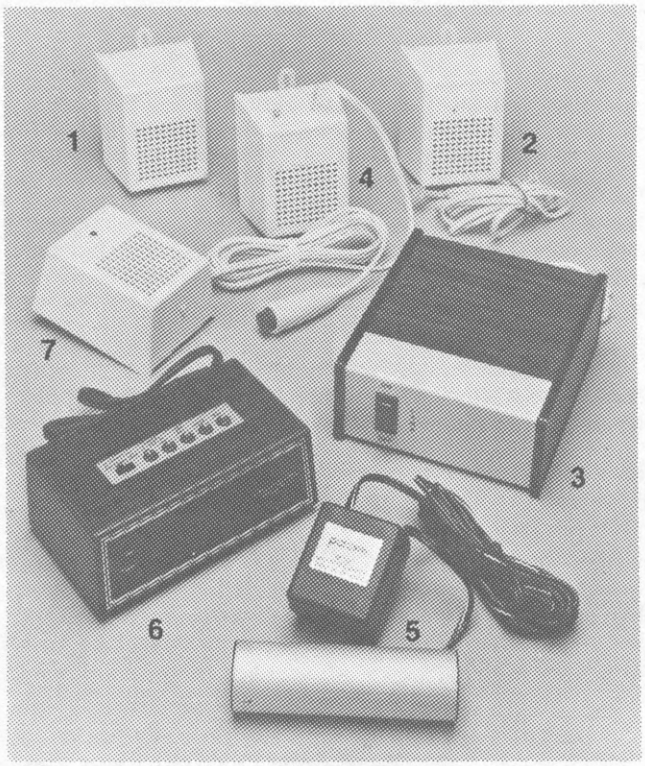
Art

Art and museums have long been a fascination for Debbie Sonnenstrahl, who had countless meetings, wrote countless letters, and walked countless miles to drive home the point that museums had to be communicatively accessible to deaf people. Her efforts paid off in spades: interpreters for deaf people, written texts, and the establishment of a special education unit within the regular education department mandated by large American museums everywhere. Currently enrolled in a doctoral program at New York University, Ms. Sonnenstrahl is the only deaf person acting as a liaison with museums, serving on an advisory board, conducting presentations and workshops nationwide, and developing publications so that museums can better respond to the special needs of deaf people and also that deaf people can better appreciate their visual world in terms of the arts.

Regina Olson Highes worked 33 years as a scientific illustrator in botany for the Agricultural Research Division. Retirement in 1969 did not still her pen; she went to work for the Smithsonian Institute. Her work has won her wide acclaim and honors: the Superior Service Award from the Department of Agriculture, the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Gallaudet College, and the naming of a new species of Bromeliad, *Billbergia Regina* in her honor by the Smithsonian Museum. She may soon go "international" since her services have been requested in England.

Betty Miller may be the first deaf artist to protray in her art work the methodoligical war that has been ravaging the field of education of the deaf, i.e. Oralism vs Signs. Her paintings are to the point, playing up deaf students as pleasant and passive, wearing various auditory gadgets, with exagerated hands that, although restricted, plead to be freed and

Visual alerting devices for the hearing-impaired.



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used. Dr. Miller is also the first Gallaudet female graduate to have earned a Ph.D., in 1976 from Pennsylvania State University, in art education. Dr. Miller was one of the founders and co-directors of Spectrum, which brought national focus to deaf artists and the deaf culture.

Library

When one talks about public libraries, the name that leaps to mind is that of Alice Hagemeyer. She wasn's the first librarian by any means, but she was a primary moving force behind creative accessibility for deaf people to public libraries nationwide. She initiated the observation of Deaf Awareness (Deaf Action) week in the DC Public Library in December, 1974, a program which has spread to libraries in other cities. Her reason for this observation in December, rather than May, the traditional Better Hearing Month, is linked to the fact that many pioneers in deafness share a December birthday: T. H. Gallaudet, Laurent Clerc, Ludwig Van Beethoven, and Laura Dewey Bridgeman, who was the first educated deaf-blind American and served as a model for Helen Keller. Thus, a week in December would strangthen acceptance of deafness and appreciation of the rich deaf culture. (Note: Deaf Awareness Week first took place in Colorado in November, 1972, spearheaded by Mr. & Mrs. Jerry Moers. Betty Moers appeared in television public spot announcements proclaiming deaf awareness week.) Mrs. Hagemeyer's *Red Notebook.* a resource book for libraries on deafness, services and accessibility, became the first and only official book on library services for deaf people, endorsed at the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services, and approved by the American Library Association and the National Association of the Deaf. In 1980 she was selected for the National Association of the Deaf President's Award for her pioneering efforts to spread deaf awareness in the library world and library awareness in the deaf community.

Litigation

It may be of interest to know that pioneering efforts to secure rights through the judicial channel were made by women. Frances Davis is a deaf woman who went all the way to the Supreme Court in 1979 to challenge the decision of a nursing college in North Carolina to deny her admission on the basis of her deafness. Although the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the nursing college, Ms. Davis may be the first deaf person to reach the Supreme Court. Through this courageous woman, it became clear that attitudes cannot be legislated and that we need to intensify awareness and understanding about deafness in our communities and states.

On the other hand, Ruth Ann Schornstein filed a suit against the New Jersey Vocational Rehabilitation Agency to secure interpreters for her education at Kean college, and got the federal district court to rule favorably, in 1980. Amy Rowley is a deaf daughter of deaf parents who successfully sued a New York public school for interpreters services.

Jr. NAD

The name "Jr. NAD" brings to mind notables such as Dr. Garretson and Frank Turk. Did you know that the Jr. NAD concept was first proposed at the 1960 NAD Convention in Dallas, Texas by a woman, Mrs. Caroline H. Burnes, the wife of NAD President Burnes? She encouraged the establishment of Jr. NAD with affiliates in schools for the deaf to develop leadership among deaf youths. Mrs. Burnes can well be considered the modern-day version of Juliette Gordon Low, who established the Girl Scouts, a great international Association, in 1912. Incidentally, Juliette Gordon Low, became deaf in one ear after dislodging wedding rice from her ear. Today, the Jr. NAD with its motto "Promoting the Tomorrow of All the Deaf by Working With the Deaf Youth of Today" has more than 100 chapters and a membership of over 3,000.

Melinda Chapel Padden, as a school student, chaired the first Youth Leadership Conference at the Indiana School for the Deaf in 1968, with the guidance of Gary Olsen. Mrs. Padden later became the National Director of Jr. NAD.

NAD

For the first time, the NAD has a woman in its presidential office. The NAD President for the 1980-1982 term is a woman with dynamic leadership capacity. She is Gertie Galloway, who works as the principal of the Maryland School for the Deaf at Columbia. She first coined the expression, "The deaf child has the right to be deaf."

The present NAD Board has five female board members. Fifteen of our 50 State Associations are now led by female President. Muriel Horton-Strassler, the current editor of NAD publications, the *Deaf American* and *The Broadcaster* wields a mighty pen.

Summary

Deaf women of America have and are continuing to play vital roles in the making of the history and the future of deaf people everywhere. It is only relatively recent that deaf women started to view themselves as main actors, along with deaf men. Young deaf women *do* need to see female role models in action in order that they, too, may contribute to the weaving of the tapestry of deaf awareness and deaf rights. Behind each successful person is a score of women and men, past and present, providing support and inspiration. □

(Dr. Rosen is Dean of the College of Continuing Education at Gallaudet College — and the first deaf woman to be a dean at Gallaudet!)

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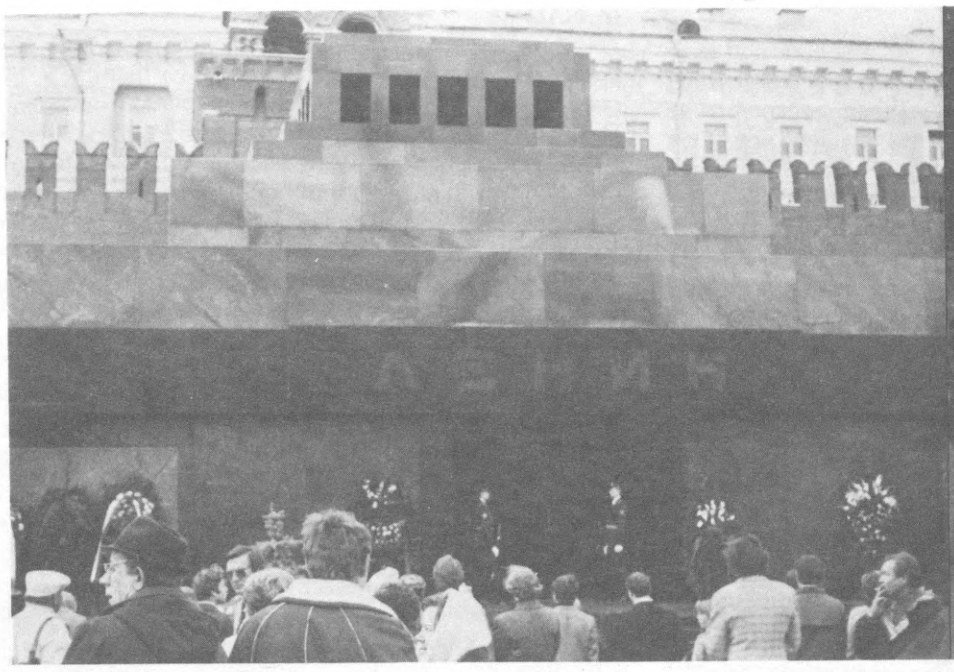
BETTER SEEN THAN HEARD

PART TWO

by Margaret Walworth



Lenin's tomb.

Moscow street scene.

June 14, 1982

In the morning, we make the obligatory trip to Lenin's tomb. Everyone visits Lenin's tomb periodically, not just tourists. When people get married, a visit to the tomb is almost part of the ceremony: the bride and groom go there still dressed in their wedding clothes. They are allowed to cut in line—a big privilege, since waiting time is at least an hour.

When we get in line, it doesn't seem different from a popular tourist attraction in America. As we get closer to the tomb, however, security begins to tighten.

First, the guards start insisting that people walk two by two, like school kids on a field trip—at least they don't make us hold hands! Then they begin checking for cameras, weapons, bombs or what have you. Women have to open their handbags and everyone is told to keep their hands in plain view and OUT of pockets or coats. We are warned that any suspicious looking bulges will result in the person exhibiting the same being yanked out of line.

Closer to the tomb, a narrow path marked by red lines on either side comes into view. We are instructed to keep well within these lines, and whenever anyone steps a fraction of an inch over the line, several guards start running in that direction—but never arrive. The person in question, realizing his danger, will have moved his foot back inside the line. Meanwhile, someone else will have carelessly overstepped himself and the guards will have to start off in a new direction.

At one point, a small child gets away from her parents and makes a beeline for the center of the square—no-man's land. We all hold our breath. But Russians are good to children, it seems. One of the guards picks her up and returns her to her parents quite amicably.

By that time, we are almost to the entrance of the tomb. Tanya warns us to be very quiet. We enter. The first thing we see is a cordon of guards, fingers on lips, their collective scowl seeming to fix on each of us in turn. Properly chastened, one doesn't stop tiptoing until we pass Stalin's statue,

which is a long way from the tomb.

Filing past the mummified remains of Lenin, one has to negotiate steps leading up and down with almost no light—what light there is illuminates the body of Lenin, who certainly looks quite life-like. One follows the non-stop procession until the exit is reached and God forbid that one should trip or even click a heel and make a noise!

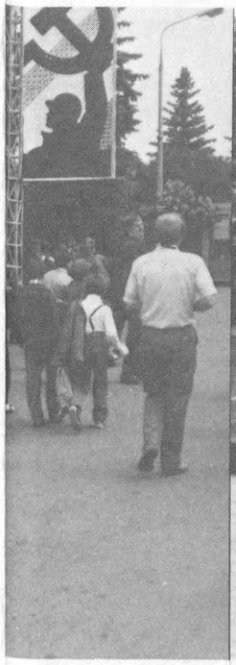
On our way back to the bus, we are stopped by a well-dressed young man, who points to a group of young people. These young people are deaf. The young man, who has normal hearing and seems to be their group leader, explains to Tanya that they have recently graduated from school: another occasion that Russians customarily celebrate by visiting Lenin's tomb.

Before we have time to do more than exchange greetings, Tanya tells us that we have to leave because our bus driver arrangements are apparently made among various people to meet later.

Most of the afternoon is spent shopping for souvenirs at the Beriozka, a special tourist store which accepts only foreign currency—no Russian money. It is like an American supermarket—very unlike stores where Russians shop, where the customer has to wait in three or more lines to inspect the merchandise and find out how much it costs, pay for it and collect it.

When we visited GUM, the state-controlled department store, no one in the group bought anything. This was partly because of all those lines and partly because the quality of the merchandise didn't seem very good anyway.

That evening, eight of us plan to go to a restaurant recommended by Tanya. Since it is out in the country, we reserve two taxis to take us and bring us back. The trip takes about



Vladimar Ilyich Olyanov: also known as V. I. Lenin.

All Russia Society for the Deaf headquarters in Moscow.

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has to pick up another group of tourists at the hotel. When we get on the bus, a nose count reveals that someone is missing. A search of the grounds is made, to no avail; we go back to the hotel one short.

During lunch, we are all concerned and hope that our missing group member will find her way back. As we go out to the bus, a large group of people are crossing the street. It is our missing person with the young people we met at Lenin's tomb that morning. She had not noticed when we left. When the young people realized what had happened, they offered to take her back to the hotel.

These young people are well-dressed and some of them are already employed although they have only recently graduated from school. In addition to being very friendly and curious about meeting Americans, they, like the people we met the previous evening, seem to be quite interested in acquiring American clothes. No trading takes place then, but forty-five minutes. Although it is a rainy evening and there is not much scenery, the ride has other interesting elements.

There are policemen or soldiers stationed at various points, who act as if they are guarding something. Since there is nothing visible to guard, this seems a bit strange until I remember reading that various members of the Politburo and other important people have vacation homes, or dachas, outside of Moscow. These areas are carefully guarded to make sure that unauthorized people don't gain access to them.

The ride is also interesting because it is difficult to be bored in the face of impending disaster. The two cabs travel in tandem—almost bumper-to-bumper—at break-neck speed. There doesn't seem to be much other traffic on the road, but the possibility of the first driver suddenly having to brake for an animal or some other reason is harrowing enough to keep me on the edge of my seat until we arrive at the restaurant.

The restaurant is extremely rustic-looking and is in what appears to be an old-fashioned village. Directly across the

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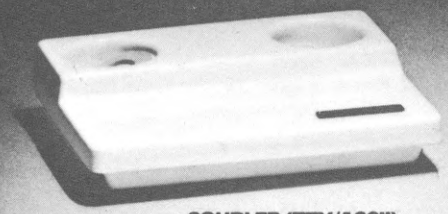

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street is the first single-family house we have seen close up since entering Russia. In Moscow, we have seen scores of apartment houses from a distance, but no other areas that might be called residential.

Inside the restaurant, we see that there is a live band in the next room. A number of young people are jitterbugging. We hope we will be seated in this room but instead we are escorted upstairs to a private dining room where we dine in solitary spendor with no entertainment except food and conversation with each other.

The meal, although containing more courses, is very similar to the heavy meat and starch diet that we have been receiving at the hotel, except for a very good cheese and spinach dish. Dessert is half-melted but excellent ice cream. Service is very slow and it is about two and a half hours before the last course is finished.

After a long day, a slow, heavy dinner and a lot of vodka, napping on the way back to the hotel seems like a good idea, but is hard to do. It is almost dark—it becomes dark about midnight in Moscow at this time of year. Apparently, however, Russian drivers only use their parking lights at night even when the area is not lighted, as the highway we are using most certainly is not. Our drivers barrel along, once again in tandem. At one point, the lead driver misses a turn-off. Both cars come to an abrupt halt—demonstrating that it is possible for the first car to stop without the second car ramming into it. Both cars go into reverse at what seems like the same speed at which they were going forward. Finally, the turn-off is reached and I re-establish the habit of breathing.

June 15, 1982

A young deaf Russian couple is waiting for us when we go out to the bus in the morning. They were in the group of young people we met at Lenin's tomb. The young man is short and thin. He is blond and has a friendly expression on his face. The girl is dark, thin and several inches taller than the boy. They are on their way to work, but don't seem to be in a particular hurry to get there. They chat with group members until our bus departs.

We visit Novodevichy Convent, which, in addition to having many icons and paintings, seems to be a disposal ground for unwanted personages. It was here that Peter the Great confined his half-sister Sophia when she showed an inconvenient ardor to rule in his stead. It was here that Peter similarly disposed of his first wife, Eudoxia, when he tired of her. On a more modern note, it is here that Nikita Khruschev, currently out-of-fashion former head of the Soviet Union, is buried.

In the afternoon, we are taken to the headquarters of the All Russia Society for the Deaf, where we are scheduled to meet with some of the members and then attend a mime performance in the auditorium there. We are greeted by a man who knows some American signs, in addition to being very skilled in mine. He is an actor and tells us that he will be appearing in the mime performance that evening.

The building is large and fairly new. In addition to a library and auditorium, there are many meeting rooms and offices. A number of people have assembled in a meeting room. The officers of the organization sit behind a long table in the front of the room. We are seated directly facing them. The rest of the people in the room are sitting in rows on either side of the room. Some of the officers are hearing, some are deaf. One of the latter includes our brunette acquaintance from the Institute of Defectology. Most, if not all, of the people seated on either side of the room are deaf.

As soon as we are seated, the president of the organization, who has normal hearing, begins informing us about how deaf people fare in Russia. A young lady interprets this into Russian sign language. She is so animated that, if one didn't know better, one would think that she was giving the speech and the president was interpreting it, for the benefit of the hearing people present, in a rather flat, expressionless manner.

Other Russian sign language interpreters are stationed in various parts of the room. Among them is a special interpreter for a deaf-blind man. In addition, at the table where the officers are sitting, a lady is repeating everything being said into the ear of an elderly gentleman. He is the principal of the Moscow school for the Hard-of-Hearing and, at the age of eighty, rather hard-of-hearing himself. He is still quite energetic and enthusiastic however, and when some of the Americans get up to introduce themselves later, he seems to take an almost fatherly interest.

The All Russia Society for the Deaf has 157,000 members, representing deaf people within the Republic of Russia.

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Although there are 14 other Republics in the U.S.S.R., the Republic of Russia makes up about one half of the total population in the Soviet Union. Some of these other Republics have special organizations for the deaf, some do not. The Society handles funds from the government to support such diverse activities as rehabilitation work, vocational training classes, a theatre of mime training, two homes for the elderly deaf, a correspondence school, sports activities and an apartment house where Society employees live rent-free.

Other government benefits mentioned are: free hearing aids; reduced travel expenses during non-peak travel seasons; special discounts for certain unspecified purchases. Some television programs are captioned for the deaf. Deaf people have been allowed to drive for about ten years. Young deaf people reportedly experience no difficulty finding employment upon completing school. An increasing number of students are said to be attending secondary school and 50 deaf students are said to be studying for degrees at Moscow State University with the help of interpreters and notetakers.

Most of the people who have assembled to meet us work in schools for the deaf, either as teachers or as support service personnel. As representatives of the Russian deaf community they are quite impressive.

By the time introductions are over, it is almost time for the mime performance. We are all presented with souvenir pins and are escorted through empty halls by a few of the members of the organization. When we arrive at the auditorium, we find that the rest of the audience is already seated.

The mime performance turns out to be more of a play, using some Russian sign language, some mime and visual effects to get the story across. It appears to be based on an episode in the life of Goya, who became deaf during adulthood, and has to do with the conflict between sensual appreciation and moral austerity. If I get the message correctly, sensual appreciation triumphs in the end, and his painting of a nude lady is allowed to stand. From the point of view of someone having preconceptions about the puritanical elements of communist ideology, this seems like a rather surprising theme. The acting is very good and the show is a very positive demonstration of the state of the art of deaf theater in Russia.

When the performance is over, some of the officers escort us to our bus. Other people begin to emerge from the auditorium—we left as a group before anyone else in the audience had gotten up. Some of these people remain near the door of the headquarters watching us, but none venture over to meet us. When we get on the bus to leave, some of them wave to us. Our coming and going at the theater seems to have been arranged in such a way as to prevent contact with anyone except officially designated representatives of the deaf Russian community and even that is kept to the minimum.

June 16, 1982

At breakfast, people are surprised to find that Tanya has received complaints from the hotel personnel about all the deaf Russians hanging around the hotel. She says that the police may be called if this continues.

When we go out to the bus, we find our young acquaintance from Lenin's tomb waiting for us. Someone decides to warn him about what Tanya said. He merely smiles and shrugs his shoulders. It is the last tme we see him, but it is also our last morning in Moscow.

Most of the morning is taken up by a boat-ride that never materializes. We wait on the dock for more than an hour while group after group of tourists get off buses and board small boats waiting for them at the dock, but our boat for some reason does not appear. Out next stop is the airport to depart for Kiev. It is our first experience with the Russian airline—there is only one—and we are told that arrival and departure schedules are very hypothetical. We arrive at the airport about two hours before our plane is to leave without really being sure that it will leave at that time: it does.

Icy rain greets us as we get off the plane in Kiev. The forty-five minute trip to the hotel passes quietly with only a statue or two discussed by Tanya. Out hotel is newer and more luxurious than the one in Moscow, with a spacious, well-furnished lobby well stocked with bars and kiosks. The rooms are also more luxuriously furnished. In each room, there are complimentary post cards, hotel stationery and a hotel brochure printed in different languages, including English. The English version contains some amusing—or chilling—items: "call the porter to change bad linen"; "defective money will not be accepted"; "kindly inform the proper hotel authorities before you disappear." □

(This is part two of a three part story. Ms. Walworth is an English instructor at Gallaudet College.)

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Foreign News

by Yerker Andersson

Kuwait

The Ministry of Education released a new (17th) edition of *Institutes of Special Education.* According to this report, the first school in special education was established for blind boys in 1955. Now there are 14 schools for deaf, blind and other disabled children. The present student enrollment is 2013, including 898 from other Arab countries. Of this enrollment, we find 131 deaf girls at the academic and prevocational schools and 44 at the vocational school, and 233 deaf boys at the academic and prevocational schools and 56 at the vocational schools. The vocational schools offer printing, typing (both Arabic and English), clerical training, hair dressing and cosmetology. The total number of employees for special education schools for disabled children is 902.

New Zealand - NZAD

$800,000 from the 1981 Telethon has been put aside as a grant for the development of a television captioning system.

A TDD has been installed at the airport in Auckland for local, domestic and international calls.

France - CNSF

Gil Eastman of Gallaudet College was a guest lecturer at a workshop for deaf persons last July in Poitiers, France. Three Swedish experts also made presentations at this workshop. According to Eastman, the workshop was highly successful. Its theme was "Two Languages in One Education."

Sweden - SDR

One of the schools for the deaf in Tanzania is supported by The Swedish African Mission of the Deaf. In the past, this mission has supported the school for the deaf in Eritrea (Ethiopia).

Sweden's King Gustav and Queen Silvia took Britain's Queen Elizabeth and her husband Prince Phillip, on a tour of the Hasselblad camera factory. There, King Gustav discovered that Vera Strang, one of the camera assemblers, was deaf. Because he wanted to ask questions about the camera assembly, he asked Queen Silvia to act as his sign language interpreter in talking with this deaf assembler. (Döv *Sport,* Vol. 19, No. 7)

A 12-year old girl took bronze and silver medals in swimming during the European championships for the deaf last July.

Europe

The Third International Symposium on Sign Language Research was rather extensively reported in foreign journals for the deaf, which indicated a high degree of interest in sign language research among deaf people in the world.

B. Tervoort of the Netherlands reported in his survey of the sign language situation in Europe that most countries have recognized the difference between signed language and sign language. He mentioned that certain oral countries claimed that no sign language existed at all; this claim caused some skeptical laughs among the audience. Ms. Galina Zaitzeva of the USSR was one of the best lecturers, according to the Finnish linguist, Terhi Rissanen. She saw sign language as a system and emphasized the importance of examining the parts of this system; she was concerned with their "semantic roles," rather than phonemes and syntax.

This summary is based on Rissanen's article published in *Kuurojen Lehti* (Vol. 88, No. 17) pp. 26-27.

Sweden - SDR

As a result of their protest against the dominating non-disabled organizers of Rehabilitation International in Winnipeg, Canada, disabled groups organized a separate meeting, called Disabled International, in Sweden, last August. (*Dagens Nyheter,* Aug. 16, 1983)

Iceland - RD

The superintendent of the school for the deaf in Reykjavik, Brandur Jonsson, died on September 12, 1983. On the way to Gallaudet College, I visited this school and had a meeting with Mr. Jonsson in 1955. Although he received teacher training at Clarke School for the Deaf, he showed no objection to the use of sign language among deaf children. He believed in oralism, but did not accept any suppression of other methods of communication. He even encouraged me to visit the home of a deaf person where deaf persons usually had meetings. At that time, there was no deaf club. Four days later I left Iceland with a clear impression that there were amicable and close relations among deaf people, parents of deaf children and teachers for the deaf.

The Felag heyrnarlausra (the publishing company of the deaf) has been publishing a magazine for the deaf, *Timarit heyrnarlausra* since 1976.

Iceland plans to increase its participation in international events such as the World Games for the Deaf. The Icelandic association of the deaf will need strong financial support from

parents and teachers as the deaf population is very small, about 1,000 - 2,000 people.

Mr. Asger Bergman of Denmark had an interview with Mr. Vilhjalmur G. Vilhjalmsson, who is possibly the world's first deaf city council person. He was elected into the city council of Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, in 1981. His father acts as his interpreter at the city council meetings. At present, there are no professional interpreters in Iceland. The deaf club in Reykjavik also functions as a national association of the deaf. About 50 percent of the deaf population has joined the club. While there are no mainstreamed programs, the school for the deaf receive 60-90 students every year. (*Dovebladet,* Vol. 93, No. 8).

The Nordic Culture Festival for the Deaf will be held there in 1986.

Denmark - LF

Teletext was introduced in Denmark last May. However, deaf viewers will have very few captioned programs, and those programs are to be aired only on weekdays.

The club of deaf dog owners again arranged a championship event on April 23.

South Africa - NCD

In reaction to the WFD and CISS actions, the National Council for the Deaf wrote in the *Silent Messenger* (Vol. 52, No. 3) that the WFD and CISS turned a "deaf ear" to deaf people in South Africa by suspending the national Council for the Deaf from active participation in the international activities of deaf people. "The South African Deaf want to be heard and understood in the world forums. They, as inhabitants of the Third World, surely have something to tell the world."

CISS

The CISS Bulletin announces that only 3 associations have not paid the 1983 membership dues. It is expected that these organizations will pay soon. The Bulletin gives a clear testimony about the management of CISS and cooperation among athletic associations of the deaf.

TDD

More and more magazines for the deaf in other countries are beginning to list the phone numbers of TDD owners. Any equivalent to the TDI Directory has yet appeared outside the U.S.

East Germany

Based on a translation by Ernest Gill from the new publication "Gehörlos: Was Nun?" (Deaf: What Now?) the president of the East German Association of Deaf and Hard of Hearing Persons, Karl Rescke, opened the first broadcast for deaf people "Im Bilde" (In the Picture). This program was intended to show the cultural and recreational features of deaf people, either captioned or signed. Old German tales were also presented in sign language for deaf children. (No. 15, April 6, 1983). □

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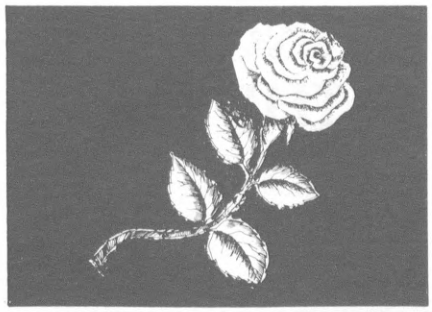

The Golden Rose Blooms

Four years have passed since Fred Schreiber died. At his memorial, some of Fred's friends had an idea: keep his memory alive with an award to those who serve the deaf community as Fred did. The award would remind those who knew Fred of his dedicated efforts, and it would be an incentive for the young people who would not have the opportunity to personally know Fred.

The time has come to put that idea to work. So here it is: the Frederick C. Schreiber Golden Rose Award.

First, why a rose? The answer is obvious to Fred's close friends: Fred loved roses, and he grew them. Furthermore, roses are the flowers most frequently given as tokens of appreciation in America. So there could be no other choice for an award than the rose.

But why a *golden* rose? Well, roses come in many colors. The color that represents the highest honor in our society is gold. Not the gold that we make into money, but the gold that we cast into medals. The Golden Rose, then, is the Deaf Community's medal in recognition of meritorious service—a medal in honor of Fred Schreiber, who served the Deaf Community so nobly and so well, for so many years.

Every two years, the Golden Rose will be given to those men and women who have sacrificed their own time and energy to benefit the Deaf Community. Those so honored must meet the following tests:

1. They must have provided a distinguished service of *lasting* benefit to the Deaf Community.
2. They must have performed the service *without* pay or intent of remuneration. In other words, they are not being rewarded for doing their jobs, but for a service or services in addition to their daily work.
3. By their examples, the winners of the Golden Roses must set the standards for those who will follow them. Their lives will provide models for youths to emulate.

Those are the criteria for the recipients of the Golden Rose. Those who receive it will provide beacons for the rest of us to follow. The Golden Rose winners will know that they are in rouch with one of the great leaders of the Deaf Community. By their work, they show that they belong in the company of Fred Schreiber. That is very distinguished company to keep. The only way to become a member of the select group will be to earn the right to join.

What will the award be like? The award will be in two parts: An actual Golden Rose (a live rose sprayed with gold) and a framed certificate setting forth the accomplishments of the individual. The award will be presented at the biennial conventions of the National Association of the Deaf, an organization that Fred devoted much of his life to building.

Who will select the recipients? The Golden Rose Award Committee consists of Fred's widow, Kit Schreiber, the President of the NAD, and two public members, one selected by Kit and one by the NAD. These four will meet, or correspond, prior to each NAD convention and make the selections.

Where will the money come from to pay for the Golden Rose? The total sales from Fred's biography, *A Rose For Tomorrow,* have amounted to $11,167.20 as of June 30, 1983. The author has donated his royalties to support the memorial fund and there have been some outright donations too. The committee and all of Fred's friends hope that sales of the book will continue to add to the fund, so the awards can continue for many years to come.

The Golden Rose is one way of assuring that Fred will always attend the NAD conventions. He enjoyed them very much, and they are not the same without him being there—at least in spirit! □

* * *

The Golden Rose Award Committee welcomes any nominations from our readers of any deserving recipients that should be considered for this honor.

Please send the name(s) and list of accomplishments to:

Golden Rose Award Committee
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

The National Association of the Deaf has published two excellent books. They are:

A Rose For Tomorrow This book offers an excellent insight into the world of deafness provided by the writings and life story of Frederick C. Schreiber, former Executive Director of the NAD. For those who knew Fred, this book will bring back fond memories. For those who never knew him, this book will bring alive this well known figure in the deaf community. **A Rose For Tomorrow** is available in hard cover edition for **$14.95.**

Deaf Heritage This book is an excellent gift to help deaf people understand and appreciate their rich cultural heritage and to provide others with an insight into the world of deafness. Deaf Heritage contains over 500 pages and is filled with photographs and interesting information about deaf schools, deaf sports, achievements of deaf people, etc. **Deaf Heritage** is available in both paperback and hard cover.

Paperback **$19.95** Hard cover **$26.95**

Please enclose your check for the Grand Total and make your check payable to National Association of the Deaf. Please return your order to: NAD Bookstore, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver, Spring, MD. 20910.

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Grand Total

TRIP TO ITALY FOR THE IXTH CONGRESS OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF THE DEAF

PART TWO

T. Alan Hurwitz and Bernard R. Hurwitz

Incoming WFD President Andersson and outgoing WFD President Vukotic.

July 1

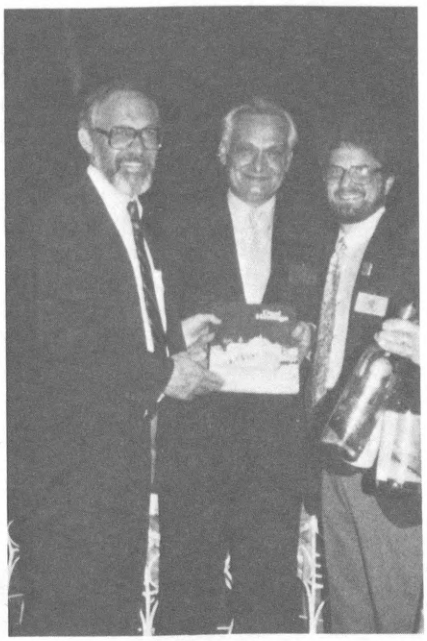
Today was the opening ceremony of the congress of the World Federation of the Deaf at the Politeama Theatre, one of the two oldest and largest theatres in Italy. There were 10 interpreters on the stage, one from each major language area, e.g., Japanese, English, British, Danish, Spanish, German, Swedish, Italian, etc. The chairman of the Palermo organizing committee kicked off the program with a welcome to the city of Palermo. The mayor of Palermo and the president of Sicily spoke to us about their efforts to help deaf people in Palermo and in the country of Sicily. They stressed the importance of prevention of hearing loss through regulation of intermarriages among relatives and control of diseases and injuries. President Bonora of the Ente Nazionale Sordomuti spoke to us about his organization's support of the endeavors of the WFD. President Vukotic spoke about the activities and accomplishments of the WFD over the past four years, and discussed the broad goals for the next four years. Secretary-General Magarotto gave a long talk about the topics of the Scientific Commissions during the WFD Congress.

After the ceremony, we had a delicious pasta lunch at a nearby trattoria, and then returned to the university for our registration materials. We were dismayed to learn that program agendas were not included in our packet; nobody seemed to know what was happening. The organizing committee was confident that everything would work out, but it disturbed many of us, especially the Americans, since we were so dependent on the advanced organizational procedures in the United States. This, however, was not the Italian way.

We attended an exhibition of arts and crafts presented by deaf people and deaf children from all over the world. What impressed us the most was the demonstration of the Antiope teletext system which has the capability of captioning TV programs in four different foreign languages: English, French, Italian and German. Later that evening, we attended a plenary session on the highlights of the six scientific commissions on medicine, Pedagogy/Psychology, Social/Vocational Rehabilitation, Communication, Arts and Culture, and Spiritual Help to be presented during the Congress. We still had not received full schedule information about the date, time and place of each presentation and were told to return at 8:00 in the morning to find

out from a poster when our presentation would be scheduled.

My paper on "Roles and Responsibilities of a Deaf Person as Leader" was accepted for presentation and referred to one of the scientific commissions, but nobody knew which commission would sponsor my presentation. Dr. Merrill, who serves as President of the Scientific Commission on Pedagogy and Psychology, however, offered me a slot if no other commission could accommodate my paper.



Jack Gannon and Alan Hurwitz presenting Deaf Heritage *to ENS President Bonora.*

Just as we were leaving the university building, we bumped into Martin Sternberg and learned about his misfortune of being robbed on the sidewalk early in the evening by a motorcyclist. He had a small travelling bag tucked under his arm with the handle wrapped around his wrist. The handle broke off as the cyclist snatched it from him at the curbside and sped off through an alley. We learned later that several other WFD participants were also robbed. The first thing I did after returning to the hotel was turn in all of my valuables to the safe box in the hotel's vault. We were still stuffed from our pasta lunch, so we retired early without dinner. We were also fearful of going outdoors in the evening after learning of Martin's story.

July 2

This day began with presentations in three different scientific commissions: Medicine, Pedogagy/Psychology and Social/Vocational Rehabilitation. In the Communication session, several individuals talked about communication needs of deaf people in various countries, including underdeveloped and developing countries. A deaf Danish mother of a deaf child gave a very fine presentatin about her child's communication development. She kept a detailed record of her child's progress in language development through the use of sign language on a monthly basis for over a two year period. The child amassed 170 sign words by the time she was 20 months old; a hearing child normally attains about 200 spoken words at the age of 24 months. Another fine presentation was given by a Swedish researcher about the importance of sign language in a deaf community. In the Pedagogy session, a deaf Korean spoke about his negative schooling experiences in a public school in Korea and how he had to cope as a deaf child with peer pressures and with his family. It was an emotional presentation, but he made his point when he called for a more concerted effort on the part of schools to provide orientation to hearing students and teachers about deafness and deaf students. In the Social and Vocational Rehabilitation session, a fine presentation was given by Marita Danek of Gallaudet College on her studies on deaf women and their equality and inequities in their jobs. She noted that many deaf women were grossly underpaid as compared to hearing women and other deaf men in similar job positions. She outlined some of her plans to develop an informational packet about successful deaf women in various occupations and use them for counseling other deaf women to pursue higher career goals. It was well received by the audience. We also observed several other presentations about social and vocational rehabilitation services for deaf people in other countires. Dr. Mickey Weiner, a dentist, and Arthur Simon, a businessman, both of the USA, gave a presentation about their accomplishments, evidencing that it is possible for deaf individuals to achieve high goals in every level of profession, providing that they receive basic oral communication training early in their educational years. During this time, Bernard had been wandering around the univeristy. He peeled some election posters off the wall - they were all over the place in Palermo - one poster supported the Democratic party and the other supported the Socialist party. He has plans to hang them up in his room.

July 3

We enjoyed a free day today. We needed it, as I was beginning to feel burned out from all these international activities over the past week. We drove to a beach for the day to swim with friends at the Mondello Palace Hotel. Bernard and I fell in love with the hotel resort. We decided to move there the next day so that Bernard could enjoy the beach and pool while I attended the conference for the next three days. After being stuck in the midst of Palermo and not feeling safe there, we decided that a change of scenery was justified for the two of us. We had a delicious feast at the Ristorante Charleston, in an open dining area overlooking the semicircular bay of Mondello bounded by Cape Gallo and Monte Pellegrino. Barnard decided to order involtini pesce spada (rolled-up swordfish). His reaction to it was, "It's interesting. I wouldn't order it again, though." After we returned to our hotel, we packed everything in preparation for our move the next day.

July 4

Today I attended a few conference lectures, but left after the morning session to move our things to the Mondello Palace Hotel. As we were leaving for Mondello, we visited the Catacombs, a place where deceased bodies are preserved by the monks. It was a fascinating experience. We saw many fully clothed skeletons either hanging on a wall or lying on a shelf dating back to the 1700's. We saw the perfectly shaped body of a baby in a casket. The story was that a monk invented a formula to keep deceased bodies in a normal state, but when the monk died, no one could find out what the formula was since it was never recorded. We enjoyed the rest of the afternoon swimming and sunbathing at the pool. After playing miniature golf

at the hotel resort, we took a long walk on the boardwalk, and had a delicious Napoletana pizza and spaghetti dinner at the waterfront.

Tuesday, July 5

After our first real good night's sleep at the Mondello Palace, I had to get up early to go to the conference. Bernard decided that he would sleep late and enjoy himself at the pool that day. I attended the conference session on Communication Technical Aids for Deaf People. Several presentations were made related to hearing aids and other electronic communication assistive devices. All of the countries expressed a common concern about the quality and cost of these devices and discussed various means for obtaining governmental subsidies to help deaf people acquire them. The presenters from Scotland, Australia and Canada shared their perspectives about progress with TV accessibility in their countries. A similar "battle" is occuring in the United States, especially with the advocacy activities of deaf people in influencing TV networks to be receptive to television captioning for deaf people. Marshall Wick gave a fine presentation about converging electronic communication technologies (telephone, television and computers) to provide maximum communication means for deaf people. He talked about the possibility of reducing the cost of these computer devices when the cost of computer chips is reduced over a period of time and as mass production of the devices becomes a reality. He spoke about the possibility of using computerized voice recognizers and synthesizers. Such mechanisms could have many positive implications for real time captioning, electronic interpreting, telephone communications with hearing people, speaking into a mike to a hearing audience, and speech training for deaf persons. There are existing technologies to make these a reality, but Marshall reminded us that the cost is still the determining factor.

It was a fascinating experience to observe the complexities in interpreting and translating from one language to another using signs. For instance, when a deafened Frenchman didn't know how to sign spoke in oral French, he had another deaf Frenchman sign in Gestuno with some French accents to the audience. A Japanese woman translator listened to the English translation through a set of headphones and spoke into a tape recorder that was plugged into another set of headphones worn by a Japanese sign language interpreter who interpreted into Japanese Sign Language for the deaf Japanese audience. Likewise, an American interpreter with a set of headphones listened to the English translation from the French spoken text and interpreted into American Sign Language to the American audience. There were three official languages (French, English and Italian) translated by translators in the enclosed booths. Hearing people in the audience and interpreters wore sets of headphones and listened to the French, English or Italian translation. On the stage there were up to 10 sign language interpreters from different countries: American, Japanese, Swedish, Danish, Italian, British, Yugoslavian, Spanish and Bulgarian, including a Gestuno interpreter.

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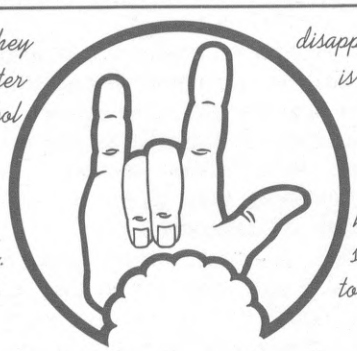

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After the conference, we had a big Sicilian feast at a restaurant with Roberto Wirth of Rome, Italy, and Dr. Isidore Spokojny of Munich, West Germany, and other friends in Mondello. Roberto, who has lived in Italy almost all of his life, offered to drive me back to the Mondello Palace hotel and made it in only fifteen minutes, whereas it normally took me more than 30-45 minutes. He kept his hand on the horn and wormed his way through congested traffic all the way, just like all the other Italian drivers; my heart was in my throat for the entire ride. Roberto, a prelingually deaf person, was a former student at Gallaudet College and NTID before he received his degree in hotel management and tourism at Cornell University. He works as General Manager of a family hotel, Hotel Hassler Villa Medici, which is ranked as one of the best luxury hotels in the world. Dr. Spokojny has been a profoundly deaf person since 6 months of age and holds a medical doctoral degree in opthalmology from the University of Munich. He will do his postdoctoral work at the University of Iowa for one year this fall. Both Roberto and Isidore speak English both orally and in signs very well. Bernard had a ball practicing his German skills with Isidore. We were amazed at Roberto's ability to speak in Italian, German and English with different people and the waiters during the meal. Since we didn't know what to order, Roberto ordered a delicious pasta and fish lunch for us. Later we saw friends off to the train station in Palermo. Then we played miniature golf at the hotel and had delicious gelato at the beach. Italy has *delicious* ice cream - even better than American ice cream.

Wednesday, July 6

This morning we got up and had a real American breakfast - bacon and eggs. It was great to taste Americanized food - finally! Then we went to the closing ceremonies which began with a panel of spiritual leaders, led by the president of the Council of Spiritual Affairs. Bishop Bon Signor of Palermo read a passage written by the Pope.

Secretary-General Cesare Magarotto, President of the Organizing Committee of the Congress, introduced members of the WFD Bureau (old and new) and members of the Palermo Organizing Committee of the Congress. He announced that the next WFD Congress would be held in Finland in 1987. The president of the ENS (Bonora) and chairman of the Palermo Organizing Committee were also introduced. Dr. Magarotto explained that Italy had only 12 months to plan for the 9th Congress as there were no bids for the 9th Congress in the 8th WFD General Assembly in Varna, Bulgaria. Normally, it takes four years to plan and organize a congress so perhaps this was part of the reason for all the confusion during the week. Dr. Magarotto also commended the WFD Bureau for their work and support and emphasized that we all must work *with* the deaf, not *for* the deaf in the betterment of lives of deaf people all over the world.

Outgoing President Vukotic introduced new members of the WFD Bureau and the new President of the World Federation of the Deaf, Dr. Yerker Andersson. He recognized Secretary-General Magarotto for his 33 years of service and showed appreciation to Dr. André St. Antonin and Rev. Canon Thomas Sutcliffe for their past service to the WFD as the latter two com-

"Closed-captioned TV has brought new viewing passengers on board the 'Love Boat'."

Gavin MacLeod
Star of "Love Boat"

Photo: Bill Robbins

"Every actor loves an audience. And thanks to closed-captioned TV the 'Love Boat' audience is more special to me than ever. In fact, thousands of deaf and hard-of-hearing people can now enjoy my show and more than 40 hours of closed-captioned television programs every week. All it takes is a TeleCaption television or an adapter that attaches to any TV set."

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pleted their terms on the WFD Bureau.

Incoming President Yerker Andersson spoke of his appreciation to the bureau and called for more unity and cooperation among all developed, developing, and underdeveloped countries in the four years ahead. He also showed his admiration of Dr. Vukotic's long leadership of the WFD and pledged to make good use of Dr. Vukotic's experiences and guidance on the Bureau.

Dr. Magarotto took over the floor again to announce the resolutions of the WFD which were developed by the WFD Bureau and supported in concept by the WFD General Assembly. Briefly, some of these resolutions are shown below:

1. Dedicate the human rights of handicapped, child's rights, rights of hearing impaired individuals and other rights of general recognition by the United Nations.
2. Integrate deaf people in all phases of social life.
3. Provide advanced technological system for communication with hearing persons.
4. Emphasize fundamental principles of integration, interaction and cooperation in every aspect, and allow deaf people to fully manage their organizations.
5. See that every concern of the deaf is addressed by their organizations and governments in these countries.
6. Enable the deaf to achieve higher aspirations.
7. Help developing countries to accomplish social rehabilitation of deaf people.

Dr. Magarotto then called each president of a scientific commission to present a summary of recommendations based on the presentation of papers in their respective commission sessions.

The ceremony closed with international medals presented to individuals by President Vukotic for their outstanding work for deaf people at different levels throughout the world. Dr. Magarotto closed with some encouraging words of optimism, cooperation and unity. The WFD flag was then presented to Liisa Kauppinen of Finland for her work with the Organizing Committee for the 10th Congress of the WFD in Finland in 1987.

After the ceremony, we went back to our hotel where I took my last dip in the pool and sunbathed. Bernard had a sore throat, so he played miniature golf instead. Later that evening, we went to a banquet at Palazzo Gauci. As banquets go, Bernard didn't think much of this one. He put it this way: "All this money spent for fancy food and claustrophobia." As part of the tradition, each delegate presented a plaque or a memento from each country to key individuals of the WFD and the Organizing Committee. The USA presented a plaque and the book *Deaf Heritage* to Dr. Bonora, President of the Ente Nazionale dei Sordomuti and another *Deaf Heritage* to Rag. Armando Ginranna, chairman of the Palermo Organizing Committee for the 9th Congress of the WFD. I was honored to have Jack Gannon, the author of *The Deaf Heritage,* autograph both books and accompany me in presenting them to these individuals. Bernard was delighted to receive a gold envelope opener with the Gallaudet College emblem from Dr. Edward C. Merrill.

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July 7

Today was the departure day for most people at the Congress. We were glad to leave Palermo, although we enjoyed our stay at the Mondello Palace Hotel. After checking in at our flights at Aeroporto Punta Raisi, we returned our rented car. Our plane was delayed about one hour due to strong winds at the airport. Bernard did not take too kindly to that particular announcement and was scared to death until the plane was safely airborne. The flight took only one hour to Rome.

While waiting for our baggage, I pickup up another rental car, a Fiat Panda 45. Out plan was to drive on to Florence (Firenze), stay there for two nights, and come back to Rome (Roma) for three nights before leaving for America on the 12th. We drove quickly through the city of Roma on our way to Firenze. Bernard was very helpful with giving me directions from the map; after 10 days in Palermo he had become a skilled navigator. We were struck by Roma's beauty and originality as we saw the Forum Romanum, the Colosseum, and many other old temples and forums dating all the way back to the first century. We arrived in Firenze at about 7 p.m., right in the middle of the Italian rush hour. After picking up a map of the city from a newspaper stand, we followed the directions and drove through the town on narrow cobblestone roads and over a bridge across Fuime Arno (a river). We were amazed to see all the buildings lined up door to door on both sides of the riverfront. Our first action was to look for a hotel. After checking several hotels which were full, we finally found a room at the Hotel Mediterraneo on Lungarno Della Tempo. Upon checking our baggage into the room, we went out and took a long walk on the riverfront to the main point of interest. We walked across the Ponte Vecchio, a well known old bridge with buildings along both sides of the bridge. It was past nine p.m. and we were famished, so we stopped at a self-service cafe for a big Italian dinner. Afterwards we walked all over the town and saw many old buildings, including the Church of S. Maria del Fiore and many other churches, palaces and statues. After travelling all day from Palermo to Roma to Firenze, and walking around in the town, we decided to reward ourselves with gelato (ice cream) at one of the outdoor snack bars with tables and chairs. After that, we took another long walk back to the hotel along the riverfront. There were a lot of people walking around late at night. After being in Palermo for ten days, we felt safe in a strange town. I went straight to bed after reading about what we saw in the town. Bernard continued to write in his trip log long after I fell alseep.

July 8

Today Bernard and I slept late for a change and had breakfast at 9:30 a.m. We started a tour by foot for seven and one-half hours and saw many things. After a grueling climb to the top, we were rewarded with a beautiful panorama of Firenze. The city is one big museum, with art work and sculptures on display everywhere. We saw the tombs of Michelangelo, Galileo Galilei, Machiavelli, Alfieri and the Medicis. We took flights up to the cupola of the church of S. Maria del Fiore which is probably as high as if not higher than, the Washington Monument. Also, underneath the church, there is another church, which was found during restoration of the new church floor after a 1966 flood. We returned to the hotel at 5:30 p.m. to take our naps and write postcards. We

Bernard in front of a palace (piazzo) in Firenze.

Left to right — Bernard, Dr. Isidore Spikonjy of Germany, Roberto Wirth of Italy, and Arthur Simon and Mickey Weiner of the USA, feasting on pasta and fish at the Ristorante Charleston in Mondello.

had dinner at one of the trattorias in the town. Then we drove around and saw the American Embassy on Lungarno Amerigo Vespucci. The street was named after the person who actually discovered America; Christopher Columbus discovered the West Indies. We decided that we'd had enough for the day and retired early so we could rise early and drive to Pisa to see the Leaning Tower on our way back to Roma.

July 9

We got up early and left Firenze right after breakfast at 8:00 a.m. The drive to Pisa was through the country and many small towns. We arrived at Pisa at 10:00 a.m. and were easily directed to the Leaning Tower by several people walking around the town. We took the almost 300 step flight to the top of the Leaning Tower. Bernard had to have his "piece of pizza in Pisa," so we grabbed a pizza, although it was still not time for lunch. We left Pisa around 11:00 a.m. and drove 350 km. to Roma; we arrived around 4:30 p.m. It was harrowing trying to pass trucks on the narrow, winding, two-lane highway. We checked into the Hotel Eden, where Roberto Wirth was born 33 years ago. We met with Mickey Weiner and the Castles at the Hassler Hotel (which is owned by the Wirth family) for a drink. Afterwards we had dinner at a ristorante and then retired early in preparation for a two full day sight-seeing tour of Roma.

July 10

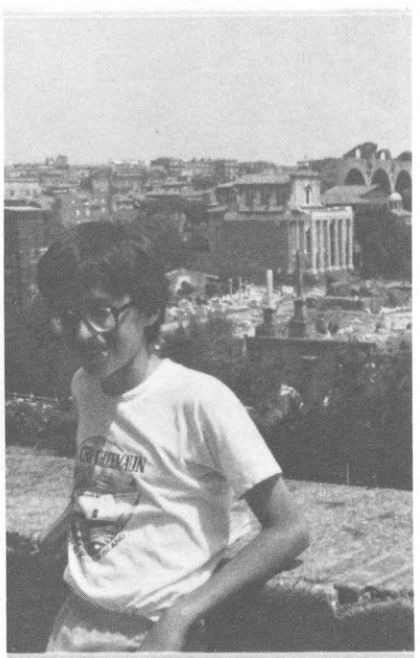
Today Bernard and I walked through the old Roman city for seven hours under a blazing sun. We saw the Pope, who appeared at one of the windows, and spoke to the audience in Italian at noon. We said to ourselves that the first time somebody joked "Did you see the Pope?", we'd surprise him and say yes! We saw the Colosseum, Campidoglio (which was design by Michelangelo), Pantheon, churches, forums, plazas, palaces and many other ruins in the city. We were so happy to get back into our cool, air conditioned hotel room and relax for a while. Later we drove on the Via Appia Antica (the Appian Way) which is the oldest and most celebrated Roman road, and saw many more Roman ruins along the roadside. Then we had dinner at a trattoria in the countryside outside of Roma. We also drove through the Old Roman City and the Vatican to see what it is like at night. It was beautiful. Many people were strolling along the riverside of Fiume Tevere (Tiber River).

July 11

It was another hot day for touring in Roma. We took all day (six and one half hours) to visit the inside of Vatican City, the Sistine Chapel and the Forum Romanum (Roman Forum). Everything was just beautiful. We climbed to the top of St. Peter's - climbing was nothing new to us by now. Bernard had already read the literature about the details of each place, so we were able to appreciate the historical background of the different items in these places. Later that afternoon, we stopped at the Hassler Hotel to visit with Roberto Wirth. We talked about how a deaf person can be employed in hotel management. His father, Oscar Wirth, rebuilt the hotel after World War II and Roberto took over the general management in 1982. Many presidents and notables have stayed there. Afterwards we had our last Italian meal in a trattoria. The meals were great everywhere we went.

July 12

This was departure day for us. We got up at 6:30 a.m. and checked out. We left the hotel at 7:15 a.m. and took a round-about route by way of the Colosseum and the Roman Forum so we could have a last look at them. We checked in our faithful Panda and then our baggage. We exchanged our lire for good old recognizable American dollars and then checked through customs to our gate. We left on time for the flight to JFK airport and arrived on time. We got our baggage, went through customs, and took the shuttle bus to another terminal. There we waited three hours for our scheduled flight to Rochester. We were so glad to see Vicki and Stephanie again, after more than two weeks of being away.



Bernard in front of Roman Forum. □

This is the conclusion of a two part story. (Dr. T. Alan Hurwitz is the president of the National Association of the Deaf and is employed as Associate Dean at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. Bernard R. Hurwitz is the fourteen year old son of Dr. Hurwitz. He is hard of hearing and attends Penfield High School as a ninth grader. Both authors contributed equally to this article.)

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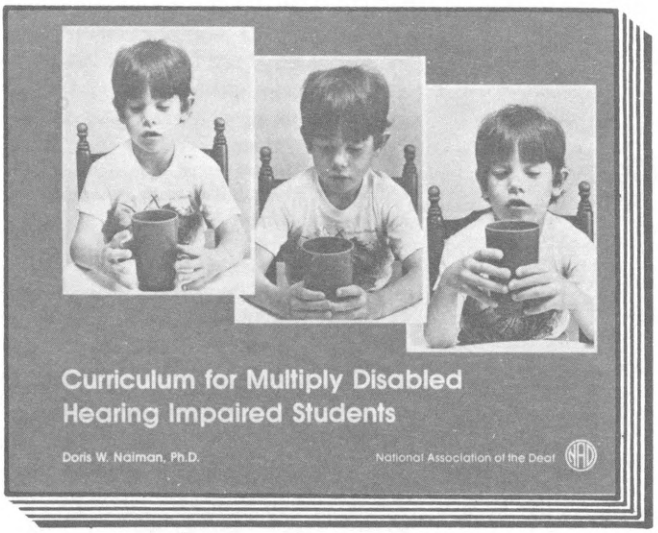

CURRICULUM FOR MULTIPLY DISABLED HEARING IMPAIRED STUDENTS

by Dr. Robert K. Lennan

Curriculum for Multiply Disabled Hearing Impaired Students, Doris W. Naiman, Ph.D., 179 pp., National Association of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

The use of the word "curriculum" in the title of this book may be somewhat misleading in implying that it provides a broad range of teaching/learning activities for the multiply disabled hearing-impaired student. Actually, Dr. Naiman has focused on the first of six basic personal-social skills, namely drinking and pouring in this volume. The curriculum is based on the Social Learning Cirriculum developed by Dr. Herbert Goldstein at New York University's Curriculum Research and Development Center in Mental Retardation.

This first volume presents Phase 1 of the curriculum, and is organized in three separate divisions which Dr. Naiman refers to as Aspects. The Aspects are: the Perceptual-Motor Aspect, the Social Learning Aspect, and the Concept Formation Aspect.

This organization lends itself quite well to the analysis and coordination of the component teaching/learning tasks employed in the development of the personal-social skills which are the focus of the curriculum. Thus, in the first phase of the curriculum covered in this volume, the perceptual-motor skills necessary for drinking/pouring are presented first, followed by the social behaviors associated with drinking in a group situation. These are then followed with a presentation of a variety of related verbal concepts.

Sequentially organized teaching/learning activities are provided for each of three major instructional units (Aspects). Each activity includes an objective, mini-objectives, and information for the teacher on: (1) the purpose of the activity, (2) the sequence of steps necessary for the learner to complete the task, (3) a detailed description of teaching procedures, and (4) the materials required. Forms are also provided for pre and post assessment of students and for daily assessment during instruction. A great deal of helpful information on teaching techniques, assessment procedures, and classroom organization is provided in the introduction.

Teachers of severely multiply disabled hearing-impaired students should find this first volume of Dr. Naiman's curriculum extremely helpful in teaching drinking/pouring skills. Hopefully the other five phases of the curriculum will be developed and published in the near future. The completed curriculum will be a valuable resource. □

IN COMMUNICATION
COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS PROGRAM

THE SENSITIVE USE OF SIGNING

by Cathryn Carroll

To evaluate the 16-year-old Gallaudet applicant who stood before her, the teacher would need an evaluation form. It lay on her desk just a few feet away. "Get that blank on my desk," she instructed the student. She spoke and signed a little hurriedly, trying to get the message out before the student sat down.

The student paused midway to his seat. "What?" he asked.

The teacher repeated the instruction, but the student just stared at her, apparently reluctant to carry out the request. The teacher repeated her request a third time. She became increasingly irritated; the student became increasingly uncooperative.

Finally, the teacher mimed, signed, and said aloud: "PAPER MY DESK GET IT!"

The student reached for the form on the teacher's desk, handed it to her, and tempers cooled. But it was not an ideal way to begin an interview.

The teacher never knew why the student, who was reputed to be bright, failed to obey her original instruction. She assumed that he simply refused to obey her until she got angry. It never occurred to her, despite a full decade of teaching and supervising in schools for the deaf, that communication had broken down. The student did not understand what she wanted him to do.

What happened? Both teacher and student would have called the communication exchange "total." Every part of it was expressed in voice and signs. The teacher even continued to use voice when she departed from English to American Sign Language (ASL) and mime.

But the communication was "total" only superficially. The teacher's verbal instruction has been delivered precisely, but she had used an inappropriate sign. The student, not a facile lipreader, had watched the teacher say, "Get blank on my desk," and interpreted "blank" to mean "empty." He had no idea what the statement "Get empty on my desk," could mean. While he stalled and asked for clarification, the teacher misinterpreted his hesitation as insolence.

The teacher had made two common errors in translating English to signs. She had produced a sign translation based on sound rather then semantical content. She had also translated an idiomatic form of English literally.

The student seeing the signs "Get empty on my desk" did not break each sign into its possible English translations to come up with "blank." He just wondered: "empty," "blank," or "naked" what?

Unfortunately, this episode is not unique. It happens countless times every day as idiomatic English and insensitive signing result in noncommunication or miscommunication between hearing and deaf people.

Translation Problems

The late 1960's and early 1970's saw the advent of Total Communication - a philosophy of using every way possible to communicate, including speech, amplification, signs, and mime - in classrooms for deaf students across the country. Unless a specific form of Manually Coded English (MCE) is used in a school, Total Communication usually results in communicating in what has been called Pidgin Signed English (PSE)-that is, matching signs successively with English words, but without using tense markers or inflections. Many hearing and deaf people also use a PSE outside the classroom to communicate.

PSE seems to suffer from translation problems that occur only infrequently in translations involving language systems. For example, an American learning French will quickly understand that the English expression "What's the matter?" can't be rendered literally in French. If you isolate the word "matter," it becomes "the stuff of which the world is made." That would be the French person's frame of reference. If an American ventured the sentence, "Qu'est-ce que c'est ca la matiere?," he or she would be met with not very well disguised smiles-if understood at all.

Nor presumably would a French person translate the French expression of inquiry to the English "What is there?" Yet that is the literal word-for-word translation of the French phrase, "Qu'est-ce qu il y a?", which means "What is the matter?"

Yet these kinds of literal translations of idioms seem to occur frequently in English/sign discourse. Although most non-native signers do catch overt idioms when signing and talking, the less flamboyant idioms often slip through unrecognized. Sound-based rather then content-based translations are frequently made, especially if they have an idiomatic tinge.

More Errors

In another instance, a hearing supervisor was explaining to a deaf teacher, "I just have two books." But she signed, "I recently have two books." This error of usage was repeated throughout her conversation.

Linguists maintain that it is incorrect to equate any one sign with one English word, and the English word "just" has at least four translations into signs:

Recently - I just got home from the store;

Exact - She had just the right amount of salt in the salad;

Only - I just want a little peace and quiet;

Right - Supreme Court decisions are not always just.

While the supervisor had chosen one of the signs for the English word "just," she had chosen incorrectly.

Other idiomatic usages that are frequently mistranslated into signs based on sound rather than content include:

Other Pitfalls

Although literal translations of idioms based on sound content seems to be the biggest pitfall for non-native signers, other pitfalls exist as well. These include:

* Relationship of signs to similar English words or concepts (sometimes enhanced by sound similarity). For example, a personnel representative encouraged the hearing secretarial staff to "justify their need for a salary increase on paper," while she signed to the non-hearing staff to "JUDGE their need for a salary increase on paper." The sign for "SUPPORT" would have carried the same message to both deaf and hearing staff members.

* Unacceptable sign deletions. If a speaker is referring to "the steel of Mary," he or she can safely drop the "of" when signing without destroying the meaning of the signed sentence. But if the speaker is saying that "Mary is made of steel," fingerspelling of the humble "of" becomes essential. Otherwise the meaning of the sentence is changed completely: "Mary makes steel."

English	Sign	Example
Have to	(REQUIRE)	I have to use a crutch because I sprained my ankle
Take	(REQUIRE)	It takes seven hours to drive to my parents' house.
Got	(BECOME)	The girl got sick from too many french fries.
Run		(Several sign translations) My dictionary shows 34 usages for this frequently employed word, and each could require a different sign translation. Here are some: A nose runs. (COLD) Two students run for class president. (APPLY) The refrigerator runs. (WORKS) My stocking had one huge run. (MIME SIGN thumb tracing position and length of run)

Reasons for Misuse

It is not by accident that reasonably intelligent people consistently sign incorrectly. Here are some reasons why misuse occurs:

Sign classes present signs in a deceptively simple fashion. Often students learn signs out of a book, molding and matching them to English words. Often they are pleased with iconicity of signs (the way some signs resemble their definitions), and assume that a sign

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system is easy to learn, and that Total Communication is easy to implement in the classroom.

Signs are sometimes taught and accepted exclusively in correlation with English words. In MCE, signs are merely vehicles for expressing English: MCE produces a code for English on the hands. In MCE, literal, sound-based translations may be deemed correct, for the signs are not meaningful in and of themselves. They are only visually-provided keys to spoken English discourse.

But a PSE should not merely present coded English. The signs in PSE are acknowledged as the signs of ASL. They are specific units of meaning within ASL, and their meaning comes with them when they are lifted into use in PSE. In this sense, they are correlates for English words by accident. Their meaning lies outside of English or any language system. Their meaning lies in the things themselves.

Simultaneous rendition of English and signs is an awesome task. After assuming that it must be relatively easy, the new teacher soon discovers that simultaneous English/PSE sign delivery is difficult. The teacher of deaf students may not deal with two languages (hearing teachers seldom master ASL), but he or she is at least forced to deal with two language systems. The teacher must progress through content area with mind (and body) on two language tracks. Any professional translator will affirm the difficulty inherent in this.

In addition, most translators work with languages that are auditory and sequential. The teacher of deaf students is expected to deliver a visual-spatial discourse (in signs) as well as an audio-sequential discourse (in English). Simultaneously, of course.

Few prople, hearing or deaf, truly appreciate the grandeur or complexity of ASL, PSE, or English. Of all the problems facing people who deal daily in PSE, this is perhaps the biggest and lies at the root of most of the repeated errors. Hearing people overlook the capriciousness of English; deaf people overlook the rigidity of ASL.

Few people understand or appreciate their own native language. Few English speakers and PSE users consciously realize that an unpretentious word like "just" can have at least four sign translations (although many people pick up the different translations and use them with skill) or that the little word "of" carries a different weight depending on the sentence in which it finds itself. For most people, language is taken for granted and remains unexamined.

Deaf people match hearing people in inattentiveness to their own language. Not only do they rarely call attention to the signing errors described above, they seem to accept and even mirror them—at least when using PSE with hearing people. A deaf person recently riding with a hearing person, for example, remarked about the proximity of street signs to the highway. Presumably trying to express herself properly in PSE, she produced a signed sentence in which the word "sign" was signed as in "sign language," and the word "highway" was broken into

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separate syllables and signed "upper road."

Devasting Effects

Sometimes people refer to translations such as the above as less exact or less desirable than a translation that used the sign for "street sign" and the sign for "highway." But these translations are not less exact or less desirable. They're simply wrong.

The effect of this is devastating. Idiomatic English combines with insensitive signing to produce discourse whose content is not explicit and must be inferred. Yet in any translation, it is through the semantics of the presented language that people attempt to make sense of discourse, not through retranslating the language into its original, and figuring out from that what the speaker could have meant.

The wall that separates the hearing and deaf communities is reinforced with every resulting misunderstanding—whether it takes place as an angry confrontation or a polite series of confused nods. For students, the impact is particularly severe. To demand comprehension fron non-native English users when translations are incomplete and inconsistent at best is unfair, even cruel. Worse, dependent on their teachers as language models and their teachers' signs as a key to the rich second language of English, pre-lingually deaf students can only become confused by what seems to be a senseless conglomeration of unrelated sign pieces.

What can we do? The first step is to develop a greater awareness on everyone's part—that these mistakes can happen, that these mistakes are mistakes, and that these mistakes should be considered as unacceptable in PSE exchanges as they would be between hearing and deaf people as they would be in a translation of English (or American Sign Language) to any other language system.

Total Communication can be a bridge between the hearing and deaf communities. But it can also be a wall—all the more impenetrable because superficially this wall looks like a bridge too. □

Cathryn Carroll is the Writer and Editor of World Around You, *a magazine for deaf and hard-of-hearing youth. It is published by Pre-College Programs, Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C.*

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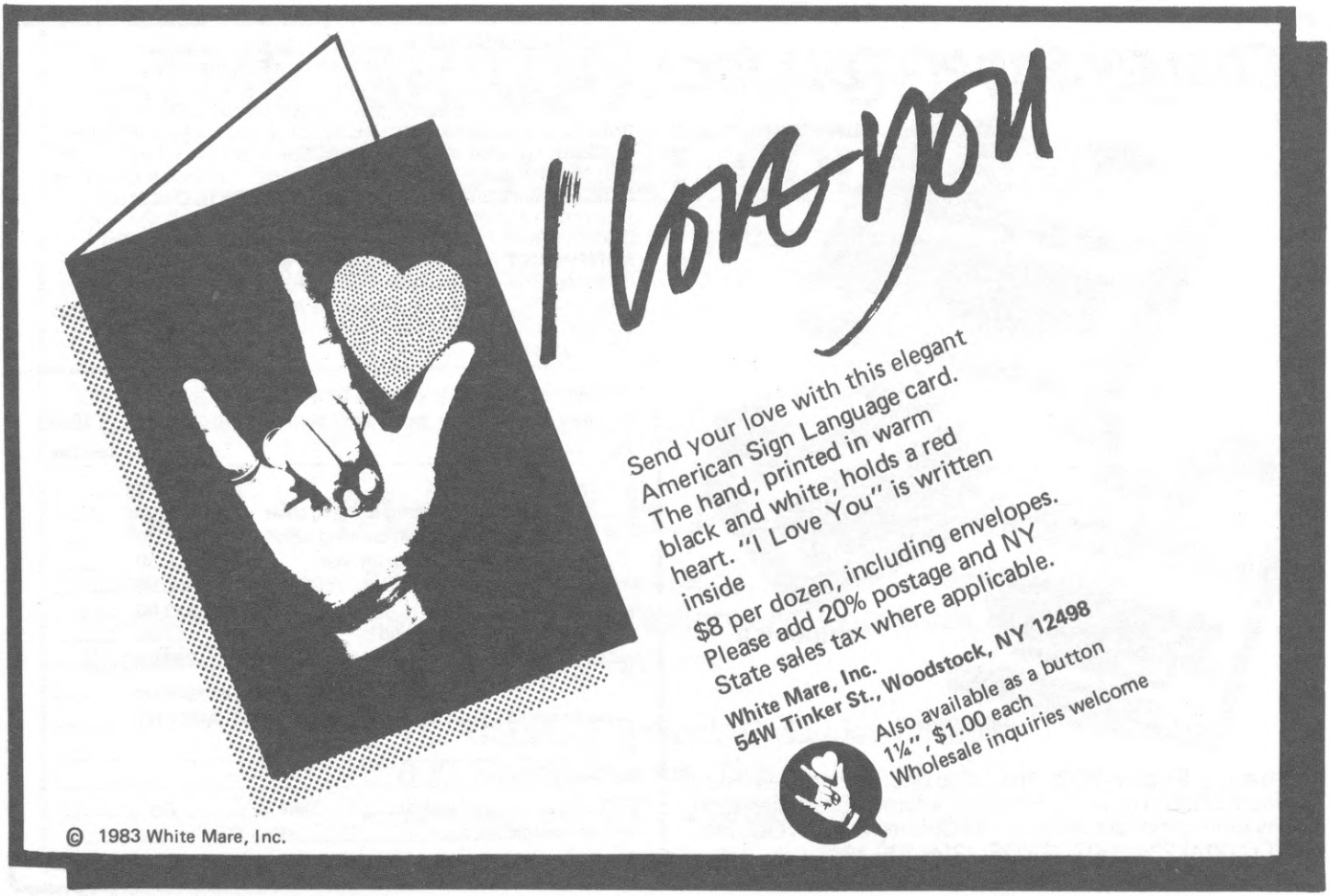

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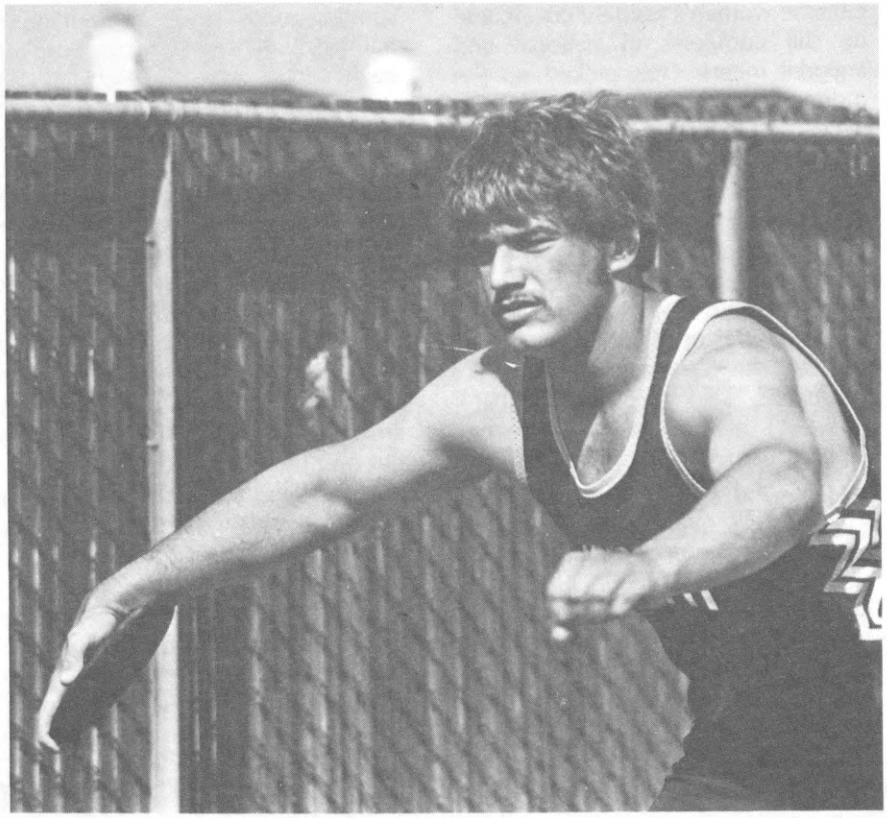

Deafness is no handicap for this University of Wisconsin weight man - Dave Niemuth.

NEW RECORDS ON THE LAUNCHING PAD

Dave Niemuth is now a sophomore at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

At 6' 3" and 260 pounds, Neimuth would attract attention if he started throwing his weight around. But he isn't that sort of guy. The big UW athlete from Larsen is content with throwing weights around—like discus and the shot — and he's getting plenty of notice for that.

Consider this: Niemuth said he is good enough to set a college discus record in his freshman year. But his weight coach, eight-time Big 10 shot put champion, Jeff Braun, said Niemuth's technique is raw, that he needs experience and that his freshman year was a time of adjustment.

The startling thing is that these seemingly opposite analyses may both be correct. Though he may be raw, inexperienced and only a freshman, Dave Niemuth has set tongues wagging over what he could mean for the UW track team.

But Niemuth doesn't hear the talk. He has been deaf since he was three years old, and this talk of stardom is a distraction he doesn't feel. He doesn't see any disadvantage in being deaf in track. As a matter of fact, being deaf is an advantage because it helps him to concentrate on track. (He usually interviews with reporters with pen and paper.)

Niemuth, now 21, concentrates on more than just track, however, and he admits his deafness is a bit of a hurdle in class. A computer science major, Niemuth received good grades in his first year even though school for him is a team sport. Niemuth troops to class with an interpreter to relay lectures to him and a note-taker to give him something to study later. In addition to getting to class, which some students never get down, Niemuth must pay his helpers, record their hours, study his notes and train for track.

It is unusual enough for a deaf student to compete academically at a school like Wisconsin. Nancy Smith, coordinator of services for students with disabilities, said there are only four deaf students on campus who use interpreters.

Niemuth shrugs off his added duties, saying he learned long ago how to organize his time. Smith says he's not kidding. "His life is basically so much more complicated than other students, and he's so organized," she said. "I mean, he has to be to juggle all these things. I think it's amazing that he keeps up with all these things, much less spends all that time with athletics. I'm sure he's going to be a star, whatever he chooses to do."

That is precisely what Badger head track coach Dan McClimon was counting on when he recruited Niemuth out of high school in Oshkosh, during the spring of 1982. You know Niemuth was a member of the USA "Deaf Olympic" team that competed in Cologne, West Germany, in 1981, and a gold medal winner in the discus. After this, and in his final year at North Oshkosh High School, Niemuth threw the discus 200' 11¾" to record the third-longest throw (he missed the longest by only two inches) by a high school athlete in the United States. According to Track and Field News, Niemuth had four of the top 10 high school throws that year, and McClimon had to compete with other college coaches to land him. "We had to work very hard to sign Dave," said McClimon. "He's a real blue-chip discus prospect." Luckily for McClimon, Niemuth wanted to come to Wisconsin to study the micro-chemistry anyway. And he also wanted to stay close to home and train under the respected Badger coaches.

Coach Braun, who is himself a former All-American shot putter, has taken Niemuth under his rather considerable wing. Braun is now a graduate assistant who has just been named

full time women's assistant coach, and he still competes in national and regional meets. He's picked up the rudiments of sign language and is doing his best to teach Niemuth about life in Big Ten track.

As the winner of indoor and outdoor conference championships four years in a row, Braun knows top form when he sees it. He said Niemuth is well . . . close. Niemuth is still adjusting to the higher weights used in college, Braun said, and his technique needs work. He needs, said the coach, "hard work." "I think his technique is raw, it needs refinement," said Braun.

Under Braun's watchful eye, Niemuth has been lifting weights to build his strength and running for better conditioning and studying technique. He is not as comfortable with the shot as with the discus but working at the feet of a master seems to help.

Braun, who works part-time in a sporting-goods store in addition to training and helping McClimon with track, said he hopes to be able to work with Niemuth for all three remaining years. Ironically, if the master isn't careful he could train the protege to challenge his own school record of 63' 2". When asked about that, Niemuth rubbed his hands and smiled at Braun, but Braun said he isn't too worried. "That will be tough. In discus he's much more talented than I was, but in the shot we're close in ability,"

Niemuth recorded a 50-9½ shot in an invitational meet. That's the longest put ever by a deaf American. He now joins Sweden's Bo-Goran Henriksson as the only two deaf athletes in the world to have tossed the 16-pound iron ball over 50 feet.

And Niemuth got off the best discus toss of the Big Ten Conference outdoor season Saturday, May 14, 1983 while competing in the Wisconsin's Invitational Track and Field meet at Madison. He set a school record with a toss of 179 feet 11½ inches (54.85 meters) in winning the discus event. The old UW mark of 175 feet 11 inches was set by Don Henrickson in 1964. However, at the Big 19 finals, Niemuth got third with 175' 9" throw as the winner threw 187' 11".

Now that he's a sophomore, Niemuth is working hard to qualify for the National collegiate Athletic Association meet. And like any talented sophomore, he dreams of the world's biggest meet.

It's a long way to go, but it is still possible for me to compete in the 1988 or 1992 Olympics," Niemuth said.

And if Nancy Smith is right, he just might make it. □

Niemuth's 179-11½ (54.85 meters) discus throw already bettered the global deaf record of 167 feet 3 inches (50.98 meters) set by Jay Conley of Gallaudet College in 1981.

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Bylaws of the National Association of the Deaf

As approved at the Convention of NAD, St. Louis, Mo., July 21-27, 1957, and as amended at the Conventions of the NAD, Dallas, Texas, July 2-9, 1960, Miami, Florida, July 1-7, 1962, Washington, D.C., July 6-11, 1964, San Francisco, California, July 11-16, 1966, Las Vegas, Nevada, June 17-22, 1968, Minneapolis, Minnesota, July 26-August 1, 1970, Miami Beach, Florida, July 2-9, 1972, Seattle, Washington, June 30-July 6, 1974, Houston, Texas, July 4-10, 1976, Rochester, New York, July 2-9, 1978, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29-July 5, 1980 and St. Louis, Missouri, July 4-8, 1982.

PREAMBLE

a. The National Association of the Deaf shall be the focal point of the activities of all Cooperating Member Associations in promoting the welfare of the deaf in educational measures, in employment, and in any other field pertaining to or affecting the deaf of America in their pursuit of economic security, social equality, and all their just rights and privileges as citizens. The National Association shall cooperate with educational institutions in their efforts to foster total growth among young people through sponsorship of a Junior National Association of the Deaf.

b. It shall cooperate with its Cooperating Member Associations through their presidents or their appointed Representatives, and give assistance to the Cooperating Member Associations, when requested, in state or local activities pertaining to the welfare of the deaf. It shall apprise the Cooperating Member Associations as to conditions and trends which may affect the deaf, and the Cooperating Member Associations shall likewise apprise the National Association as to such conditions and trends wherein its assistance may be needed. The National Association will assist the Cooperating Member Associations, when requested, by preparation of publicity material, by giving counsel as to procedure, by writing letters, and by any other helpful means.

c. The National Association of the Deaf shall be in fact a federation of Cooperating Member Associations of the deaf, and it shall also render assistance when possible to individual deaf persons and local groups of deaf persons. It shall cooperate with other organizations of and for the deaf, with educational organizations, and with organizations of parents of deaf children in any measure its officers or its Executive Board or its membership may deem important in promoting the interests of the deaf. Its members shall be the individual members of the Cooperating Member Associations and others who may be eligible although not members of Cooperating Member Associations.

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERSHIP

a. Cooperating Member Associations.
Any association of the deaf in the United States with statewide representation of at least twenty (20) persons may become a Cooperating Member Association of the National Association by officially informing the National Association of its decision to cooperate, of its indication or its intention to carry out the provisions of membership described elsewhere in these bylaws, and by remitting its quota for the current calendar year and approved by the Executive Board. Only one cooperating member state association per state shall be permitted. All resident members of Cooperating Member Associations automatically become members of the National Association under arrangements described in Article VII. (Note: The District of Columbia will be treated as having the status of a "state.")

b. Regular Members
Regular resident members of Cooperating Member Associations in good standing shall be Regular Members of the National Association.

c. Honorary Members
By a two-thirds vote of a National Convention, Honorary Membership may be conferred upon any individual in recognition of distinguished service in the interests of the deaf. Such members shall be privileged to participate in conventions, but they shall not vote or hold office.

d. Associate Members.
Persons residing outside the United States may be elected Associate Members of the National Association, with the privilege of participating in and voting in conventions. They shall pay dues at the same rate as Advancing Members.

e. Junior National Association of the Deaf.
Junior National Association of the Deaf shall constitute a Classification in the National Association of the Deaf, as a student affiliate for the purpose of specific membership in the National Association of the Deaf.

f. National Association of Hearing Impaired College Students.
National Association of Hearing Impaired College Students shall constitute a classification in the National Association of the Deaf, as a student affilaite for the purpose of specific membership in the National Association of the Deaf.

g. Student Members.
Students who are full time students in secondary or post-secondary schools may join the National Association at one-half of dues for Individual Members (see Section 2 of this article).

Section 2. INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP

a. Advancing Member.
Any citizen of the United States who is interested in the welfare of the deaf may become an Advancing Member by paying dues at an annual rate determined by convention resolution, and dues include a subscription to the official organ. Advancing Members who maintain their membership for three consecutive years or longer shall be listed in the honor group called the Order of Georges in recognition of a special contribution to the strength and stability of the Association.

b. Contributing Member.
Anyone contributing a total sum of $100.00, or $100.00 in a single cash payment, shall become a Contributing Member. Members who were recorded as Life Members prior to adoption of these Bylaws shall be automatically classified as Contributing Members. Contributing Members may advance to a higher rank by further contributions, and they shall be entitled to a subscription to the official publication and listing in the Order of the Georges for as many years as their contribution equals their annual dues.

c. Sustaining Member.
An Advancing Member whose payments total $250.00, or any person making a single cash payment of $250.00, shall become a Sustaining Member. Members of the Century Club prior to adoption of these Bylaws shall automatically become Sustaining Members, and they shall be entitled to a subscription to the official publication and listing in the Order of the Georges for as many years as their contribution equals their annual dues.

d. Patron.
Any member whose contributions make a total sum of $500.00, or any person making a cash contribution of $500.00, shall be a Patron.

e. Benefactor.
Any member whose payments total $1,000.00 or who makes a cash contribution of $1,000.00, shall be a Benefactor.

f. Sponsor.
Individuals or organizations ineligible for membership which make a contribution in any amount shall be known as Sponsors. They have no membership privileges or obligations.

g. Patrons and Benefactors are individuals who shall be entitled to a permanent listing in the Order of Georges and a lifetime subscription to the official publication.

Section 3. PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP.

a. Any bona fide professional organization or agency, upon annual payment of a professional affiliation fee to be determined by resolution, shall be entitled to a subscription to the official publication, collaborative Association-related services, and other printed items of relevancy. Such an organization or agency shall have no privileges within or obligations to the Association.

ARTICLE II

HOME OFFICE

Section 1. AUTHORIZATION

a. The Association shall maintain an official headquarters, to be known as the Home Office, at such location and in such quarters as shall be designated by the Council of Representatives assembled at a regular convention, and the location thus designated shall remain the headquarters of the Association until changed by vote of the Council of Representatives. (Note: The 1972 convention designated 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryalnd.)

b. The Association shall maintain an official branch office of the Home Office, to be known as the Branch Office, at such location and in such quarters as shall be designated by the Executive Board, and the location thus designated shall remain the branch office until changed by the vote of the Executive Board. (Note: The Executive Board designated 445 North Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.)

Section 2. FUNCTION.

a. In the Home Office shall be kept the official records of the Association, official documents, membership records, research material, and supplies of literature for publicity purposes. It shall build up and maintain a library of information on the deaf, including books, bound volumes of periodicals, pamphlets, and any other informative material

it may find available. Facilities of the library shall be made available to research workers, students, writers, and others in search of information on the deaf.

b. The Home Office shall prepare and mail to all duly appointed Representatives, at least 60 days before the convention date, a briefing and general instructions for their guidance, and include a copy of the Bylaws.

c. The Branch Office shall be responsible for programs and services to state associations and other functions assigned by the Executive Director or mandated by the Executive Board.

Section 3. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

a. The Executive Director shall serve as the chief administrative officer of the Association, operating within the policies, guidelines, and financial limits established the by Executive Board. The Executive Director shall report directly to the President.

ARTICLE III

OFFICERS

Section 1. EXECUTIVE BOARD.

a. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice President, a President-Elect, a Secretary-Treasurer, the Immediate Past President, and eight members of the Executive Board.

b. Any person(s) having personal or corporate financial interest of a material nature in the affairs of the Association shall not be elected to or serve on the Executive Board.

Section 2. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

a. The officers of the Association shall be elected separately by a roll call vote on the last day of each biennial convention and shall hold their offices for a term of two years, or until their successors are duly-elected. (Note: Board Members serve a term of four years, as provided in the next subsection, b.) No person shall be eligible to hold office who has not been for two full years immediately preceding the election an Individual or Regular Member in good standing as described in Article I, Sections 1 and 2, of these Bylaws. In the event of election of a Regular Member such Regular Member must become an Individual Member before assuming office. All officers of the Association must be thoroughly conversant and fluent with the American Language of Signs of the deaf, lack of which will be a disqualification for holding office.

b. The Executive Board shall be comprised, in addition to the officers, of eight members representing four geographical divisions of the United States and possessions as listed in paragraph c of this section. Such Board Members shall be elected by a roll call vote on the floor of the final session of the Council of Representatives and Board Members of their respective regions.

c. These divisions shall be as follows:

I. Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

II. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

III. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virgin Islands.

IV. Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

d. The Board members shall be elected for a term of four years so that one member from each geographical division shall be elected at each biennial convention, and shall be a resident of a division they represent. Any Board Member elected to represent a division who shall move from the division to another either permanently or temporarily for a period of more than six months shall automatically cease to be a Board Member and the Executive Board shall replace such member as described in Article V, Section 2c of these Bylaws.

e. Regular or Individual Members in good standing desiring to be candidates for any office to be filled at a convention may announce their intentions in the official publication of the Association four months in advance of the convention. Such candidate shall be given preference in the order of nomination, but nothing in this subsection shall act to prevent other nominations at a convention.

f. Whenever there is only one candidate for an office, the casting of the ballot of the Council of Representatives may be directed by a two-thirds vote.

Section 3. ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE

a. The officers thus elected shall assume their respective offices immediately after adjournment of the convention at which they were elected.

Section 4. NOMINATIONS.

a. Nominating speeches shall be made only by the member proposing the nomination, and they shall be limited to five minutes.

Section 5. RESIGNATIONS.

a. Resignations shall be made in writing to the President.

Section 6. REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

a. Any officer or a member of the Executive Board may be removed for failure to carry out the duties of the office as expected or for other good sufficient reasons by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board.

Section 7. COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS.

a. The officers and Board Members of the Association shall not receive salaries but shall receive reimbursement of transportation to and from Board meetings and conventions and expenses not to exceed the standard per diem allowance of the Association at the time.

b. The Executive Board may suspend provisions of this section if circumstances warrant.

ARTICLE IV

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Section 1. PRESIDENT.

a. It shall be the duty of the President of the Association to preside at all meetings in National Conventions and meetings of the Executive Board and at any other official meetings under the jurisdiction of the Association. The President shall preside over deliberations of the Executive Board which may be conducted by mail.

b. Shall be chairperson ex-officio of the Local Committee in charge of arrangements for National conventions.

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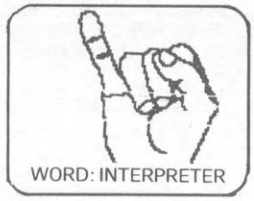

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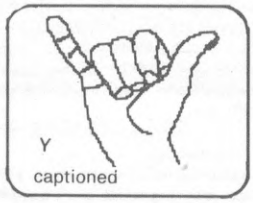

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c. Shall appoint such committees as may be provided for in these Bylaws and other committees as deemed necessary in conducting the work of the Association.

d. May with the approval of the Executive Board appoint an Honorary Board for the Association.

e. Shall with the approval of the Executive Board appoint an Executive Director and, if the circumstances warrant, approve the Executive Director's appointment of Assistant Executive Directors, subject to approval of the Executive Board.

f. Shall report to each National convention on his activities since the last previous convention, and on the condition of the Association.

g. Shall authorize the Executive Director to appoint a full-time managing editor of the official publication of the Association subject to approval of the Executive Board.

h. Shall submit, not later than 60 days prior to a convention, a budget covering the next biennial period for the consideration of the entire membership. Such a budget shall be complete in detail showing comparison with the preceding budget.

i. Shall cause this budget to be published in its entirety in an official publication of the National Association of the Deaf. In addition to this publication the President shall cause copies of the budget to be mailed to the executive officers of each Cooperating Member Association for their consideration.

j. Shall assign specific duties to each member of the Executive Board.

k. Shall, with the approval of the Executive Board, appoint the National Director of the Junior National Association of the Deaf and the Liaison officer to the National Association of Hearing Impaired College Students.

Section 2. VICE PRESIDENT.

a. The Vice President shall fill the office of the President when the President is for any reason unable to perform the duties of the office or when the office becomes vacant for any reason.

Section 3. PRESIDENT-ELECT.

The President-Elect shall succeed the President on expiration of the President's term.

Shall serve as a member of the Finance Committee of the Association.

Section 4. SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall record the minutes of all conventions of the Association and meetings of the Executive Board, including meetings conducted by mail, and shall have the proceedings of each biennial convention and the minutes of the Executive Board meetings published in their entirety in the earliest possible date and distributed to the membership of the Association.

Have charge of the Invested Funds of the Association and shall buy or sell such securities or real estate as the Council of Representatives of the Executive Board may direct.

Make a report of such Invested Funds at each convention or as directed by the Executive Board.

Be bonded.

Condense correspondence of the officers and the Home Office and prepare a letter with such information regularly for the members of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE V

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Section 1. COMPOSITION.

a. The Executive Board shall consist of the President, who shall be ex-officio chairperson, the Vice President, the President-Elect, the Secretary-Treasurer, the Immediate Past President, and eight additional members to be elected by the Council of Representatives as provided described in Article III, Section 2 of these Bylaws.

Section 2. DUTIES.

a. The Executive Board shall have general control of the affairs of the Association from the time of its election and installation until the election and installation of its successors. It shall aim to carry out the expressed will of the Association as far as circumstances may render it wise and allowable.

b. It shall have the power to act on proposals submitted by Cooperating Member Associations between conventions.

c. It shall have the power by a majority vote to fill any vacancies in the Executive Board, other than that of the President, which may occur between conventions.

d. It shall have power to appropriate money from the Operating Fund of the Association for purposes tending to promote its welfare. It may appropriate money from the Invested Funds of the Association by a vote of two-thirds of its members. No expenditure not directly authorized by the Association in convention shall be made without the consent of the Executive Board.

e. The President shall appoint three members of the National Association of the Deaf, one of which must be a member of the Executive Board, to serve as a Finance Committee which will be charged with monitoring all fiscal and fund-raising activities of the Association, including assisting with budget preparation for review and approval by the Board prior to presentation for approval at the biennial convention.

f. When meetings are conducted by mail, any member not heard from within 10 working days of mailing shall be recorded as abstaining.

g. It shall turn over to its successor all papers, documents, etc., it may have which belong to the Association.

Section 3. MEETINGS.

a. Meetings of the Executive Board shall be called by the President or shall be called at the written request of no less than five members of the Board. Notice of Executive Board Meeting must be mailed at least ten days prior to the date of the meeting. There shall be at least one Board meeting per year.

ARTICLE VI

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Section 1. BIENNIAL MEETINGS.

1. The Association shall meet in National Convention every two years, beginning with 1960, unless circumstances call for an earlier meeting or a postponement, as the Executive Board by a two-thirds vote may decide. No convention shall be sponsored by a state organization not a Cooperating Member of the Association. One or more conterminous cooperating member associations may co-sponsor a national convention.

Section 2. SITE OF CONVENTION.

a. The site for holding succeeding conventions shall be decided by the Council of Representatives not to exceed six years beyond the current convention.

b. The Executive Board shall have power to change the sites and/or the dates if circumstances warrant it.

Section 3. CALL TO CONVENTION.

a. The President shall issue an official call to a National Convention at least six months in advance.

Section 4. ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

a. Each convention shall be comprised of two sections, the General Assembly, consisting of all members registered at the Convention, and the Council of Representatives, consisting of duly appointed Representative of Cooperating Member Associations, and the officers and members of the Board. The Representatives and alternates shall be appointed by the various Cooperating Member Associations and their names and addresses submitted to the Home Office at least 30 days prior to the date of each convention, provided that the Council of Representatives may at its discretion seat any Representative whose selection was unavoidably delayed.

b. The number of Representatives to be selected by each Cooperating Member Association shall be in proportion to the number of resident members the Cooperating Member Association has on December 31 prior to a convention year plus Individual Members of the National Association residing in that state but who are not members of the Cooperating Member Association. No Cooperating Member Association shall have more than four Representatives.

c. The proportion shall be determined by the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association in the following manner:

Members	Representatives
Up to 300	1
301-600	2
601-1000	3
Over 1000	4

d. Each Representative shall have one vote, and the officers and members of the Executive Board shall have one vote each.

e. Cooperating Member Associations shall send the Home Office, at least 10 days before a convention, a list of all members who have joined their association since January 1 of that year, together with a quota payment for each. Failure to send such a list and payment shall automatically disqualify the member or members omitted from such list for registering at the Convention as Regular Members of the National Association. Any quota payments so made shall be credited as advance payments on the next quota payment for the current year and payable by April 30 of the succeeding year.

Section 5. PAST PRESIDENTS.

a. Past Presidents of the Association, other than the Immediate Past President, shall be considered members of the Council of Representatives with all the privileges except that of voting.

Section 6. ORDER OF THE GEORGES REPRESENTATIVES-AT-LARGE.

a. At each convention twenty-five (25) or more members of the Order of the Georges may, if they so desire, organize themselves in a temporary group for the purpose of holding caucuses on pending issues. This group shall be empowered to elect from among the Georges attending the convention one or more Representatives-at-large in the same proportion of Representatives to members as with regular Representatives. Each such Representative shall have the same rights and privileges and voting powers in the Council of Representatives as regular Representatives. A formal certificate attesting to the election of such Representatives accompanied by a list of the Georges participating in the election shall be presented to the President of the Association immediately after such elections. (Note: Only Georges attending the convention and voting shall be counted in determining the number of Representatives to which the Order of the Georges shall be entitled.)

Section 7. STUDENT AFFILIATES.

a. The Junior National Association of the Deaf and the National Association of Hearing Impaired College Students shall be entitled to two Representatives each in the Council of Representatives. Such Representatives shall be elected by their respective organizations and shall have the same rights, privileges and voting powers of the Council of Representatives as regular Representatives. A formal letter of notification certifying the Representatives shall be presented to the Home Office of the National Association immediately following said election.

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Section 8. PROCEDURE.

a. Convention format and duration shall be determined by the Executive Board at least nine months prior to each biennial convention.

b. Any registered member may attend meetings of the Council of Representatives, but separate seating arrangements shall be provided for the Representatives, and only members of the Council may participate in the deliberations.

c. An equal number of alternating sessions shall be scheduled for the General Assembly and the Council of Representatives. All reports and other business acted upon by the General Assembly is subject to final ratification by the Council of Representatives. Motions adopted at sessions of the General Assembly which are not acted upon by the Council of Representatives shall be deemed accepted by the Council of Representatives.

ARTICLE VII

COOPERATING MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS

Section 1. MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS.

a. Associations cooperating with the National Association shall be known as Cooperating Member Associations. They may become such by notifying the Home Office of their decision to cooperate and remitting a fee to be determined at National Conventions.

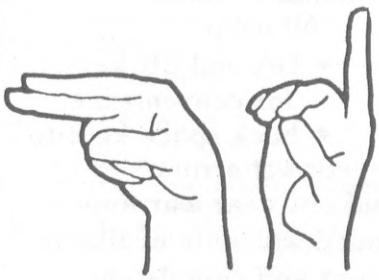
b. The Council of Representatives shall at National Convention determine the fee to be paid by each Cooperating Member Association. Such fee shall be equitable quota based on the number of resident members in good standing which the Cooperating Member Association may have on the preceding December 31 and such quota shall be adjusted annually by the Executive Director. Such members of Cooperating Member Association as are Individual members of the National Association of the Deaf shall not be included in the above determination.

c. All resident members of the Cooperating Member Associations shall be considered Regular Members of the National Association.

d. The Cooperating Member Associations shall provide the National Association with names and addresses of all resident members and date of membership.

e. Nonpayment of Quotas.
The annual quota payment of each Cooperating Member Association, as determined by the Council of Representatives in a convention, shall be paid in full on or before the 30th day of April each year, after which a penalty of 5 per cent shall be added. Delinquent Cooperating Member Associations shall be in arrears after the following May 1, which shall mean automatic suspension from all NAD membership privileges until the arrearage is paid. Representatives from delinquent associations shall not be in the Council of Representatives.

f. Delinquent Cooperating Member Associations, once their Representative(s) are not seated in the Council of Representatives, may be restored to good standing at any time, provided that their association reports on its membership number and pays its quota for the current biennium plus a delinquency penalty equal to 10 per cent of its quota for the current biennium.



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ARTICLE VIII

EXPENDITURE LIMITED

Section 1. FUNDS AND INDEBTEDNESS.

a. The current expenditures of the Association shall not at any time exceed the regular income for each fiscal year.

b. The Operating Fund of the Association shall be operating fund of the Association with provisions that the Executive Board, by a two-thirds vote, may authorize incurring liabilities not to exceed 40% of the current assets of the Association.

c. The Invested Funds of the Association shall be such assets of the Association as are invested in stocks, bonds, real estate, or other forms of investment.

d. The Executive Board may, by vote of two-thirds of its members, obligate the Association for long term obligations for the purchase of capital assets.

ARTICLE IX

FEES AND DUES

Section 1. BASIC DUES.

a. The basic dues for members joining the National Association independently of membership in Cooperating Member Associations shall be at a rate as determined by convention resolution.

Section 2. FISCAL YEAR.

a. The fiscal year of the Association shall begin on the first day of April.

Section 3. ELIGIBILITY.

a. No Individual Member who is two months in arrears in dues payment and no Regular Members whose Cooperating Member Association is in arrears in its quota payments shall be permitted to vote or take part in the deliberations of this Association.

ARTICLE X

COMMITTEES

Section 1. APPOINTMENTS.

a. The President shall appoint chairpersons of such committees as deemed necessary to conduct the work of the Association.

b. The Law Committee, the Resolutions Committee, the Legislative Committee, the International Committee, Finance Committee (see Article V, Section 2c), and other committees specified by the President shall be standing committees of the Association.

Section 2. CHAIRPERSONS OF COMMITTEES.

a. Chairpersons of the Law Committee, the Finance Committee, and the Resolutions Committee who are not members of the Council of Representatives shall have floor privileges in the Council of Representatives but may not vote.

b. Chairpersons of other committees who are not members of the Council of Representatives shall have floor privileges in the Council of Representatives for duration of discussion in which their committee is involved but may not vote.

Section 3. FUNCTIONS.

a. Committees shall function as authorized by National Conventions or as charged by the President.

b. Committees shall not obligate the Association in any way, nor engage in fund-raising of any nature, except as authorized by National Conventions or by the Executive Board. Chairpersons shall submit annual budgets and financial reports to the Executive Board not later than June 1 of each year and a complete audited financial report at each convention.

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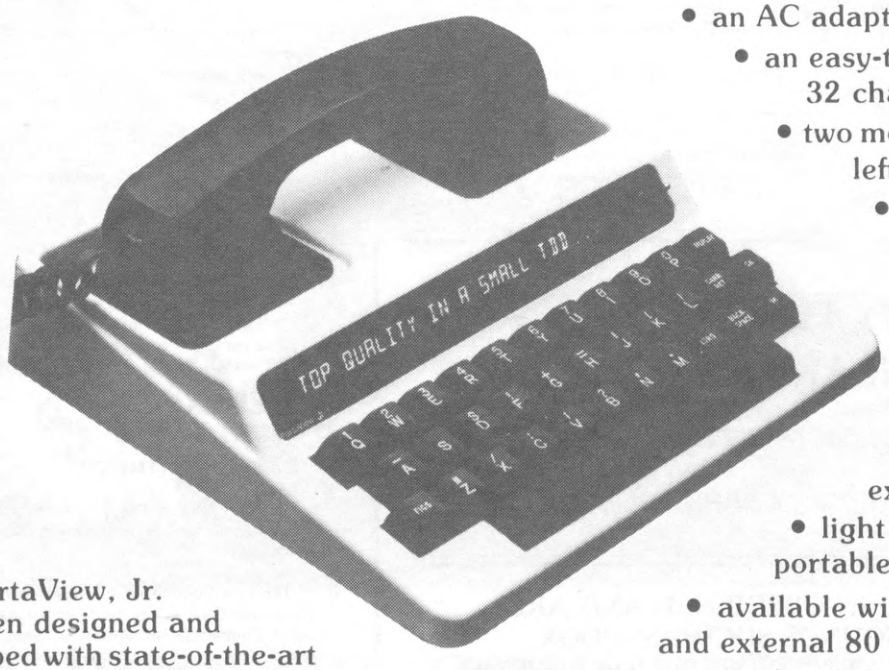

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- an easy-to-read blue fluorescent 32 character visual display
- two modes of display – right to left or left to right
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- GA and SK keys for convenience
- back space keys to correct errors
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- available with printer interface and external 80 column printer
- optional soft-sided carrying case for portability
- compatible with all TDD/TTYs on the market

The PortaView, Jr. has been designed and developed with state-of-the-art electronics utilizing the latest in microprocessor technology.

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each Printer interface $2.00
each Special Package including (PortaView, Jr., Interface & Printer) $16.00

California residents must add sales tax.

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☐ Include _____ 80 column printer @ $199.00 each*
☐ Include _____ special package (PortaView, Jr., Interface and Printer) @ $542.00 each
☐ Include _____ protective dust covers for $10.00 each
☐ Send me the name of your local distributor or representative
☐ Send me information on becoming a distributor or representative

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6300 Arizona Circle (213) 641-4306 within CA
Los Angeles, CA 90045 (800) 344-3277 outside CA

*available only with purchase of PortaView, Jr.

ARTICLE XI
STUDENT AFFILIATES

Section 1. PURPOSE.

a. The National Association of the Deaf shall within its corporate structure include student affiliates, which shall have interests that are consistent with the broad objective and purposes of the Association.

b. The Junior National Association of the Deaf shall draw its membership from elementary and secondary schools/programs, consistent with the Junior National Association of the Deaf policies.

c. The National Association of Hearing Impaired College Students shall draw its membership from undergraduate and graduate programs in colleges, universities and post secondary institutes, consistent with the National Association of Hearing Impaired College Students Policies.

Section 2. POWERS.

a. Each student affiliate shall identify goals, objectives and functions relevant to its area of interest and focus. The bylaws and guidelines of each student affiliate or any revision thereof are subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

Section 3. FEES.

a. The Council of Representatives shall determine the fee to be paid by each student affiliate. Such fee shall be based on its membership count.

Section 4. DISSOLUTION.

a. A student affiliate may be dissolved by vote of its members.

ARTICLE XII
THE LOCAL COMMITTEE

Section 1. APPOINTMENT.

a. As soon as possible after the location of a convention has been determined, the sponsoring Cooperating Member Association shall appoint a Local Committee to be approved by the Executive Board, and the Local Committee shall make the best possible arrangements for the reception and entertainment of members of the Association, subject to approval of the Executive Board.

b. In the event a convention is held without a sponsoring organization, the President shall, with the approval of the Executive Board, make the necessary arrangements.

Section 2. FUNCTIONS.

a. The President of the National Association shall be ex-officio chairperson of the Local Committee. The Local Committee shall not enter into contracts involving expenditures or concessions not directly concerned with the reception and entertainment of members and guests of the convention without first submitting bids for said contracts to the President of the Association for approval, withholding of said approval being equivalent to the rejection of said bids. In case of an appeal to the Executive Board, the decision of that body shall be final.

Section 3. FINANCIAL REPORT

a. The Local Committee shall, within two months following adjournment of the convention for which it was appointed, terminate its activities with a final report to the President, accompanied by a financial settlement with the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

ARTICLE XIII
PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Section 1. SELECTION AND DUTIES.

a. At least three months before the time of the holding of each National Convention, the President of the Association shall appoint a Program Chairperson and a Program Committee consisting of as many persons as deemed necessary, with the President as ex-officio non-voting chairperson, to prepare a program for the convention, which shall be published at least one month in advance of the convention.

ARTICLE XIV
SECTIONS

Section 1. PURPOSE.

a. The National Association of the Deaf shall within its corporate structure permit groups which shall be known as Sections and which shall be concerned with specific areas of concern and interests which are consistent with the broad objective and purposes of the Association.

Section 2. COMPOSITION.

a. At the time a Section is established, the total Association membership shall be advised and eligible members shall be invited to participate. Other persons may be invited to become Section members with the provision that Section members must be members of the Association.

Section 3. POWERS.

a. Each Section shall identify goals, objectives, and functions relevant to its area of interest and expertise. These Section guidelines or any revision thereof are subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

Section 4. DISSOLUTIONS.

a. A Section may be dissolved by a vote of its members. It may be dissolved by the Council of Representatives up on a recommendation from the Executive Board.

ARTICLE XV
AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Section 1. AFFILIATION.

a. Any local group of deaf persons, such as clubs or church or social groups, or any other interested groups, may affiliate with the National Association upon payment of annual dues of $10.00 or more. This is simply a gesture of support to the Association, and it gives the affiliated organization authority to state on its stationery or official papers that it is affiliated with the National Association. The Executive Board shall have the power to disapprove any and all such applications for affiliation.

Section 2. AUTONOMY.

a. All local affiliated organizations shall have full charge of their own funds and property and shall not be financially responsible to the National Association, except to the extent of paying their annual dues. Conversely, the National Association assumes no financial responsibility for any of its affiliates or cooperating agencies.

ARTICLE XVI
OFFICIAL SEAL

Section 1. AUTHORIZATION.

a. The official seal of the Association shall be as described below:

b. A milled outer circle; just within and following this the words, "National Association of the Deaf"; within this a smaller dotted circle; within and following this the word "Incorporated." and the date "1900" in the center of the whole the letters, "U.S.A."

ARTICLE XVII
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

Section 1. AUTHORIZATION.

a. The Association shall maintain an official publication in which shall be printed all official papers of the Association, all reports of the officers, and such matters as may be of interest to the members.

Section 2. SUBSCRIPTIONS.

a. A subscription price sufficient to pay the cost of printing shall be charged for the official publication.

ARTICLE XVIII
AMENDMENTS

Section 1. AMENDMENT AUTHORIZED.

a. These Bylaws may be amended at any regular convention of the Association by a two-thirds vote of the Council of Representatives. Proposed amendments shall be submitted to the Law Committee at least 60 days prior to a convention. Such proposed amendments shall be read and seconded at least one session before a vote is taken.

b. Debate on such amendments shall be permissive in the General Assembly.

c. Any provisions in these Bylaws may in unforeseen and urgent circumstances be suspended for a specified purpose by a 4/5 vote of the Council of Representatives.

d. The Articles of Incorporation of this Association may be amended at any time by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board, provided the Executive Board shall not engage the Association in any activity, business, or function inconsistent with the stated purpose of being as outlined in the Preamble to these Bylaws and providing the non-profit nature of the Association is preserved.

ARTICLE XIX
PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

Section 1. ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER.

a. In parliamentary procedure, unless otherwise specified in these Bylaws, Robert's Rules of Order, current edition, shall be the parliamentary authority governing deliberations.

ARTICLE XX
FORCE OF BYLAWS

Section 1. EFFECTIVE DATE.

a. These Bylaws, effective July 5, 1960, shall supersede all prior National Association of the Deaf Bylaws until amended.

Section 2. DISCLAIMER.

a. If any provision of these Bylaws or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Bylaws and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

ARTICLE XXI
DISSOLUTION

Section 1. DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

a. Upon dissolution of this organization, after payment of all then existing debts and liabilities, all assets shall be distributed to the Cooperating Member Associations in good standing at the time of dissolution; the division and distribution of assets shall be in proportion to the most recent annual quota, so long as these associations are organized and are operated exclusively for religious, charitable, educational, or scieintific purposes.

b. Should the above named organizations either not be in existence, or should they at any time not be organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, educational, scientific purposes, then in that event the assets of this organization shall be distributed to an organization that is organized and is operated exclusively for religious, charitable, educational, or scientific purposes. □

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INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC DEAF ASSOCIATION CANADIAN SEC.
Holy Name Church
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Minister: Dennis Beavert

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The Rev. Arthur R. Steidemann
Executive Secretary of the E.C.D.
429 Somerset Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63119

ST. BARNABAS MISSION TO THE DEAF
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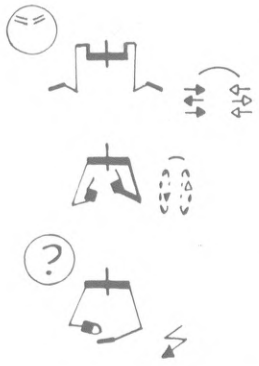
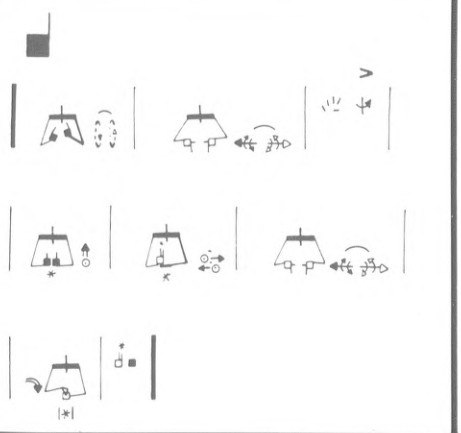
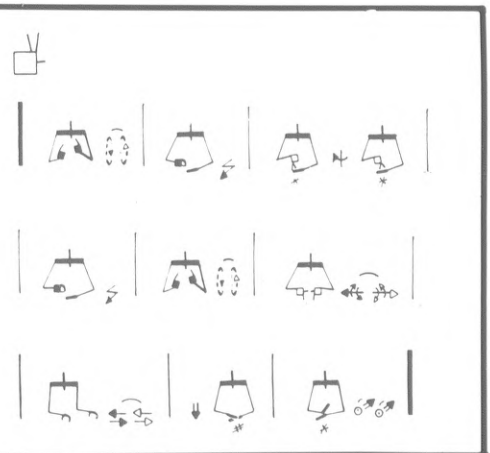


What Is Sign Writing®?

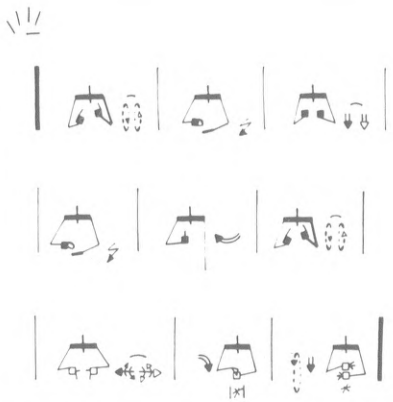


1 Sign language is the fourth most used language in the U.S.

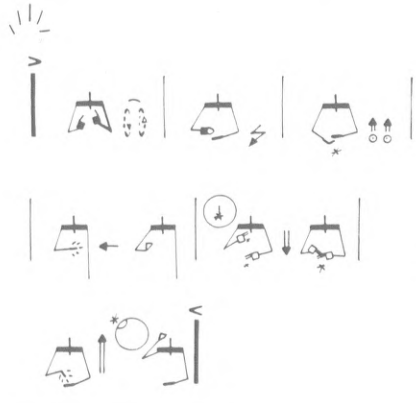
2 People who use sign language need a way to write it down.



3 Sign Writing® writes the movements of sign language on paper.



4 Sign Writing® can write any sign language in the world.



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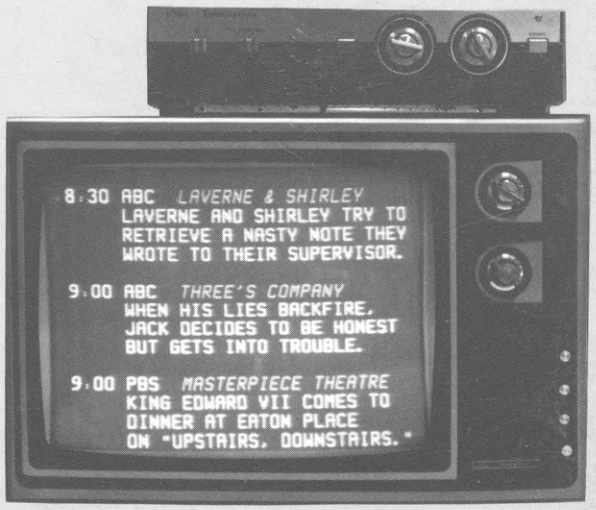

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